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THE CELEBRATION

OF

NEVADA'S SEMICENTENNIAL

OF

STATEHOOD

CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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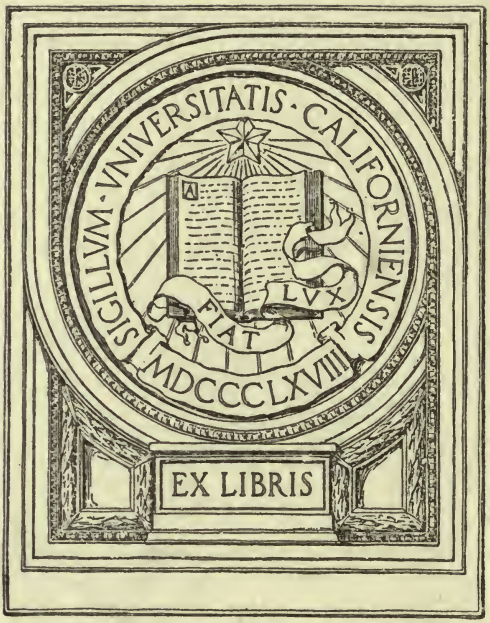

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THE CELBRATION OF NEVADA'S SEMICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER

On the last day of the month of October, 1864, the State of Nevada was admitted to the Union. The semicentennial of that event was celebrated in Reno under the auspices of the Nevada Historical Society by appropriate exercises on October 29, 30, 31, and November 1, 1914. In preparation for the event a self-constituted committee consisting of Mayor F. J. Shair, Mr. E. F. Lunsford, Mr. F. R. Pargellis, Mr. H. F. Alciatore, Prof. S. C. Feemster, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gottwaldt, Supt. B. D. Billinghurst, Dr. W. W. Hess, Mrs. M. L. Golden, Dr. R. Adams, Mr. R. L. Fulton, and Miss Jeanne Elizabeth Wier worked out the program and arranged for its rendition.

The features selected for the celebration were a historical pageant, a pageant ball, a pioneer luncheon, public school exercises and a Sunday evening patriotic service. Later the University football game with the Barbarians, Saturday afternoon, and the Shriners' entertainment at the Majestic Theater, Friday and Saturday evenings, were included in the celebration. Both of these events had been previously scheduled for those dates and hence occupied the best places on Admission Day, October 31, and Admission Day eve, October 30, to the exclusion of the truly patriotic part of the program. The historical pageant was thereby forced to take Thursday afternoon, the 29th, for its date, while the Pioneer luncheon fell on Friday.

Subcommittees were appointed as follows:

Mr. Pargellis—Use of Mackay Field and suspension of college exercises on Pageant Day.

Mr. Gottwaldt—Governor's proclamation of celebration; Elks and Commercial Club open house; railroad rates.

Mayor Shair—Securing cooperation from City Council.

Supt. Billinghurst—Half holiday for public schools Pageant Day and privilege of absence for necessary rehearsals.

Mrs. Golden—Participation of Century Club in celebration.

Mr. Hess—Cooperation of ministerial association.

Judge Seeds, A. A. Codd, W. M. Gottwaldt, E. F. Lunsford, Homer Mooney, R. L. Fulton—Committee on mailing list and publicity.

Mr. Alciatore and Mr. Feemster—Pioneer luncheon committee.

Dr. R. Adams, Mrs. M. L. Golden, and Mr. F. M. Lee—Pioneer organization.

Mrs. M. L. Golden—Costume ball.

Pageant Committees:

Seat Sale—Mr. Wm. Cann, Prof. N. E. Wilson, Mr. S. W. Porteous.
Soldiers—Mayor F. J. Shair, Pres. A. W. Hendrick, Mr. A. W. Cahlan.
Music—Prof. John Villi.
Lighting—Prof. J. G. Scrugham.
Scenery—Mr. Glenn Hurst.

Special railroad rates were granted for the occasion by the Southern

Pacific Railroad. The following invitation was sent out to Pioneers and the press of the State also kindly extended the invitation:

> THE STATE OF NEVADA
> THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
> *and*
> THE CITY OF RENO
> *Cordially invite you to attend the*
> SEMICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF
> NEVADA STATEHOOD
> *and the home gathering of Nevada's former citizens to be held in Reno, Nevada, October twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, and November first, nineteen hundred and fourteen*

Many regrets were received from those unable to attend, of which we print a few herewith:

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
October 21, 1914.

MY DEAR MISS WIER: It was a great pleasure to hear from you again, and I wish it were possible for me to accept your kind and very tempting invitation to be present for the Semicentennial Celebration at the end of the month. I would have liked nothing better.

These are busy days for the telegraph man with a war of such magnitude, but I hope later on to see my way clear to paying the University a visit, in which I am and always shall be deeply interested.

I am Yours faithfully, CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

1605 BAKER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
October 27, 1914.

DEAR MISS WIER: Thank you for the invitation to attend your ceremonies in Reno on October 29, which reached me promptly from New York City in eight days' time, my old address still being able to find me. I was a little girl in Aurora, Esmeralda County, when the torchlight procession celebrating the great day for Nevada passed up the canyon by my father's toll-gate, on its way to town. I expected to be allowed to march too, with my brothers and father. But my mother asked who would keep the lights in the windows for their return and cheer them as they passed by, if the women and the little girls all marched, too? So I dried my tears and kept the candles burning and learned to cheer that night when the men passed by. And, though I cast a ballot today, I think my mother was right. I attended the first public school in Reno. My father was D. H. Haskell, who laid out the town for the C. P. R. R. as land agent.

Very truly yours, ELLA STERLING MIGHELS.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, October 15, 1914.

MISS J. E. WIER, *Reno, Nevada.*

DEAR MADAM: I see by the Journal your request to obtain names of the old Pioneers of Nevada or their children, and, as I am one of the Pioneer children of Carson City, I thought I would write you. When Nevada was admitted to Statehood I was a little shaver three years of age. There was a celebration and I was dressed to represent Uncle Sam and placed on a large dry-goods

box on the grounds where the Capitol building now stands. Three large bonfires were lighted in the evening and the soldiers from Camp Nye west of Carson City marched down the street. The celebration ended with a dance in my mother's house.

I would like to attend the celebration in Reno, but, as I suffered the amputation of a limb last March, it is impossible to do so. My half-brother, Jas. D. Moss, was born in Carson City 51 years ago and is still a resident of this city. John Little of Carson City is the oldest pioneer; Robert Fulstone comes next, having come here in 1862. Henry Keyser and James Gardner are also pioneers, Gardner claiming to be the first white child born in Carson City.

Respectfully,

W. T. KING.

OAKLAND, CAL., October 29, 1914.

MISS J. E. WIER, *Reno, Nevada.*

MY DEAR MISS WIER: Pleased to acknowledge receipt of invitation to attend the semicentennial celebration of Nevada's Statehood, and it would certainly give me a great deal of pleasure could I be present, but it is impossible for me to attend.

I trust that the celebration will be a great success and I appreciate the courtesy of having received an invitation from the State that is so dear to me.

Yours very truly,

C. B. ZABRISKIE.

Mrs. Idah Meacham Strowbridge sent with her regrets the following poem by Elwyn Irving Hoffman:

THE VISIONS OF THE TRAIL

BY ELWYN IRVING HOFFMAN

Across the Desert, parched and hot, the brown trails wind away
To where—remote—the ranges tower, and purple shadows play.
And by each one of all these trails wait Death, and Thirst, and Pain;
For many men will go, and go; though few come home again.

The cactus, grim and ghostly, points its finger to the sky
As though forewarned of tragedy, and how men gasp and die.
The gray sand folds, and then refolds, its silent, drifting sheet,
As if to cover bones that bleach beneath the desert heat.

And yet the long brown trails remain, nor ever fade away;
Year after year, by boot and hoof, ground deeply there to stay.
And in the heat-glare hanging o'er their windings through the sand
Fair Visions rise—and fade—and rise, and lure with beck'ning hand.

And so men follow, year by year, these Visions of the Trail
With hearts as steadfast as was his who sought the Holy Grail;
And, year by year, they pay the price; yet staunchly hold their way
To find the Dream that hides beyond where purple shadows play!

On October 27 Governor Oddie issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF NEVADA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

A Proclamation by the Governor proclaiming Saturday, October 31, 1914, the semicentennial anniversary of the admission of Nevada into the Union, as a public holiday.

WHEREAS, On the 31st day of October, 1864, the State of Nevada was admitted to the Union by proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, On such day the people of Nevada assumed the burden of Statehood in order, among other purposes, to insure the three-fourths vote of the States of the Union necessary to secure the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery; and

WHEREAS, Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1914, will be the fiftieth anniversary of that most momentous event in the history of this State:

Now, therefore, I, Tasker L. Oddie, Governor of the State of Nevada, by the authority in me vested, hereby proclaim Saturday, October 31, 1914, a public holiday to be observed throughout the State by the cessation of all public business and to be devoted to public exercises commemorative of that great historical event and the illustrious character, national and state, of those who participated in the admission of Nevada into the Union.

I further recommend that such anniversary be signalized by the organization of a Society of Nevada Pioneers to enroll the names and biographies of the pioneer citizens of this State, and that all records and matters appertaining thereto be kept for the use and inspection of the public in the archives of the Nevada Historical Society.

Gov. Blasdel—1869 **Gov. Oddie—1914**

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nevada. Done at Carson City, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1914.

TASKER L. ODDIE, *Governor.*

By the Governor: GEORGE BRODIGAN, *Secretary of State.*
By J. W. LEGATE, *Deputy Secretary.*

RESOLUTION No. 270

It is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of Reno, at its regular meeting held this 12th day of October, A. D. 1914, that the citizens of this city be, and they are hereby, invited and requested to participate in the semicentennial celebration of the admission of Nevada into the United States of America, to be held under the auspices of the Nevada Historical Society, at the University of Nevada, on the dates of October 29, 30, and 31, 1914.

Passed and adopted by the following vote of the City Councilmen, to wit:
Ayes—Councilmen Frank, Steffes, Frisch, Nelson, Twaddle.
Nays—None. Absent—None.
Approved this 12th day of October, 1914.

F. J. SHAIR, *Mayor.*

Attest: J. R. PARRY, *City Clerk.*

The program as finally arranged by the Committee of the Whole, was as follows:

PROGRAM OF THE
SEMICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF NEVADA STATEHOOD, 1914

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

In the afternoon: Pageant of Nevada History on the Mackay Athletic Field at 1:30 o'clock.

In the evening: Costume Ball, 8:30 o'clock.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

At noon: Luncheon for Pioneers and their friends, followed by early day reminiscences and the organization of a Nevada Pioneer Society, auxiliary to the Nevada Historical Society.

In the afternoon: Nevada Day exercises in the Public Schools. Open house and reception at the Elks' Home. Open house at the Reno Commercial Club.

In the evening: Shriners' entertainment at the Majectic Theater.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31

In the morning: Exhibition of the original "Old Glory" flag and recital of its history by the daughter of the man who christened it, at the Nevada Historical Building at 10 o'clock. Open house at Y. M. C. A. after 9:30 o'clock.

In the afternoon: Football game, Barbarians vs. University of Nevada, Mackay Athletic Field.

In the evening: Shriners' entertainment at the Majestic Theater, patriotic selections.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Union services of a patriotic nature by all the religious organizations in the city at a place to be designated later.

It was carried out very nearly as advertised. An account of the chief historical events follows in chronological order:

THE PAGEANT OF NEVADA HISTORY IN CELEBRATION OF THE SEMICENTENNIAL OF NEVADA STATEHOOD

THE PAGENT DIRECTION

Author and Manager of Pageant—Miss Jeanne Elizabeth Wier.
Assistant Manager—Miss Estelle Prouty.
Dramatic Director—Mr. C. F. Durand.
Musical Director—Mr. C. F. Durand.
In charge of chorus—Mr. John Villa.
Piano Accompanist—Miss Nan Coon.
Soloists—Mrs. F. F. Lunsford; Messrs. J. B. O'Sullivan, August Frohlich, Ray Penry, and Jos. Enos.
Band Music furnished by the Sparks, Stewart Indian School, and University Bands.
Sparks band directed by Rev. Goodsell.
University band directed by Major Dorsey.
Bugler—Mr. Philip Krall.
Director of Dances—Miss Elsie Sameth; Mrs. N. E. Wilson, Director of Minuet.
Director of Costumes—Mrs. M. B. Cushman of San Francisco.
Director of Stage Setting—Mr. Glen Hurst.
Designer of banners representing seals and maps—Miss Jessie Hylton.
In charge of Megaphone—Rev. Harry Sheldon and F. R. Pargellis.
Scene Shifter—Mr. E. F. Faber.
Property Men—Messrs. E. F. Faber and L. Smither.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEVADA PAGEANT

The pageant of Nevada history presents in dramatic form the history of this State from the Spanish period of the government of New Spain to the present time. It is a series of living moving pictures in which the romantic past is revived. For some years the Nevada Historical Society officers have had in mind the giving of such a pageant in the semicentennial year. But nothing had been accomplished toward the writing or other organization of the work. Therefore when Reno arranged for a July carnival in the summer of 1914 and a few weeks previous to the event invited the Historical Society to give its pageant, very hurried and inadequate preparations were made. The play was given at night on the Mackay Athletic Field at the University of Nevada. This field is a natural amphitheater and has a splendid grand-stand on the south side, the training quarters being located on the north

The Mackay Athletic Field, showing training quarters at right

side of the field. Here, as well as in the University gymnasium, dressing rooms were provided. The athletic field is a large grass plot with a wide cinder track around the outer circumference. Across the middle of this field extending from east to west a bank of pine trees, brought from the Sierra for this occasion, were set up to form a background. An Indian Campoodie and a log cabin together with improved thrones completed the scenery. Myriads of electric lights among the trees gave the appearance of a veritable fairy land while huge searchlights, operated from the top of the grand-stand, lighted that part of the field which was used as a stage. Because of the wide stretch of cinder track which was not available for our use, but which intervened between the audience and the actors, the effect was chiefly dependent upon pantomime, dancing, and symbolic costuming. The latter was particularly good, having been worked out by a professional costumer. The dancing was

exquisite and unusually effective. Lantern slides and megaphone calls and banners were used in addition to printed programs to further interpret the scenes. One of the three largest audiences ever assembled in the State of Nevada witnessed the execution of the pageant. Not only the grand-stand but the banks of the amphitheater were packed with spectators, and on the rim beyond and above were hundreds of automobiles with late comers who could find no other place to view the spectacle.

Yet many of the townspeople and all the University members were absent from Reno on vacation trips. Many requests were made for a repetition of the pageant and it was therefore deemed wise in planning for the semicentennial celebration in Admission Day week to include the pageant in the program. The lateness of the season made advisable a daytime exhibition which necessitated considerable change in arrangements. This time the manager of the Majestic Theater, who is also a patriotic member of the Historical Society, undertook to arrange

The Grand-Stand at the Mackay Athletic Field

a stage setting by means of a huge theater curtain with pine trees at each end. This proved very effective. But the weather was inauspicious. All morning the sky was overcast and before the pageant was nearly over in the afternoon, a cold wind and rain set in which drove many of the spectators from their places. Yet both this and the previous rendition were pronounced successful. Both were brilliant spectacles and both betokened the growth of community spirit in the hundreds of participants from all classes and creeds. Many of the actors had either lived through the original of the scenes enacted or were descendants of these Pioneers who had. Thus was gained the realization that our growth as a State had been rapid as well as our birth a labored one. The strong vital feeling of relationship to the pioneer days is the greater because we of today can reach out and even touch those who made the early history of the Commonwealth. The pageant gave a vivid conception of our historical origin and of its significance. Still the greater emphasis was upon the building of the

State in its various communities and institutions and upon its relation to the National Government. It did not forget to show the vital modern forces of our life and growth, nor did it forget to look to the future in forecasting an even more self-reliant and socialized people in a more permanently prosperous physical state. Truly the pageant may be termed "a prayer of inspiration," for it points to a finer and more democratic life than we have yet known.

In the construction of the Nevada pageant, hurried and imperfect as it was, thought was had to historical accuracy. Wherever possible, real historical scenes of casual importance were enacted and sometimes the exact words were quoted. When dramatic effect necessitated a modification, the inaccuracy was corrected in the historical explanations. Symbolic scenes expressive of general conditions depicted the undramatic periods which were yet necessary to give the connection and perspective.

Grand-Stand, Bleachers, and Banks of Amphitheater at Mackay Athletic Field

Except in its local features this pageant lays no claim to originality, but is based upon previous ones too numerous to mention. Only so could it have been struck off in a breath, as it were, in the pressing hurried life of the frontier. If, through reliving the history of their State, the people of this community shall have revealed to them more clearly the significance of their past and come to glory in it, if they shall develop more deeply the idea of community betterment, if thereby they shall feel more strongly their debt to the country at large and experience a larger national pride, if thereby they shall be spurred to greater efforts to develop their natural and spiritual resources, the drama of the desert and of the camp will not have been in vain.[1]

[1]The pageant material is printed in detail with the hope that it may prove helpful to teachers and other community leaders in staging bits of Nevada history in various places in the State.

Unfortunately few pictures were taken of the pageant. The flashlights taken at the evening program were not wholly successful and the cloudy weather which prevailed during the daylight rendition in October prevented the taking of views at that time. The real historical illustrations which are used herewith may aid in revivifying the scenes.

Synopsis of Pageant

EPISODE I—Introduction

Scene I—Herald announces the pageant; Clio, Muse of History; Dance of Imagination.
Scene II—The Spanish Court and New Spain.
Scene III—English Court and New Spain.

EPISODE II—Discovery and Exploration

Scene I—Allegorical: The Struggle between the Spirit of the Desert and the Spirit of Civilization for control of Nevada.
Scene II—Primitive Indians and the Spanish Exploration and Missionary Work in Southern Nevada.
Scene III—American Trappers and Explorers: Kit Carson, Fremont, Walker, Donner Party.

EPISODE III—Early Settlement

Mexican Cession; Mormon Station; "Snowshoe Thompson"; Pony Express; Hank Monk and Horace Greeley; the "601" and Lucky Bill.

EPISODE IV—Pre-Statehood Period

Scene I—Discovery of the Comstock; Christening of Virginia; first telegraph, saw mill, grist mill.
Scene II—Indian War; Dance of Flaming Spirit of War.
Scene III—Territorial Government; Reception of Governor Nye, Orion Clemens and Mark Twain.
Scene IV—Civil War; Boys leave for war.
Scene V—Sanitary Commission Fund: Sale of Gridley sack of flour. Presentation of original sack of flour by Mrs. Josephine Gridley Wood and acceptance by Governor Oddie and President Chief Justice Talbot.
Scene VI—Return of Nevada boys from Civil War; Tribute to Civil War Veterans by Uncle Sam.

EPISODE V—Statehood

Columbia receives Nevada into the Union when the latter is presented by Abraham Lincoln: Nye and Stewart leave for Washington as first U. S. Senators from Nevada; ratification of the 13th Amendment; death of Lincoln.

EPISODE VI—"Bonanza Period"

Beginnings of Reno; First Railroad; Mining Excitement in Virginia City; The "Big Four"; Sutro Tunnel.

EPISODE VII—Allegorical—Period of Depression

Dance of Glooms: Spirit of Pageantry raises Nevada from depression; discovery of Tonopah and Goldfield; Stock Exchange.

EPISODE VIII—Present Condition and Outlook for Future

Scene I—Contribution of Nations as seen in Folk Dances; Mercury, God of Invention and Mining; Ceres, Goddess of Agriculture; Religion. Education and other activities.
Scene II—Spirit of Future Chooses between Nevada's resources: Water Power; Mines; Fields; Dance of the Future.
Scene III—Final Review of the Pageant by Columbia, Nevada, and Europe: Procession gathers around Spirit of Civilization; tribute to Pioneers; "America."

Program of Music

1. Band—Prelude and processional march.
2. Band—Spanish March.
3. Solo—Spanish National Song, Mr. Enos.
4. Band—English March.
5. Solo—"Drink to Me," Mr. August Frohlich.

6. Band and Chorus—Star-Spangled Banner.
7. Band—Rogues March.
8. Fiddler—Virginia Reel.
9. War March—University Band.
10. Band—"Old John Brown."
11. Band and Chorus—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."
12. Band and Chorus—"Columbia."
13. Solo—"My Own Nevada," Mrs. E. F. Lunsford.
14. Band—Funeral March.
15. Fiddler—"Old Dan Tucker."
16. "Hard Times Come Again No More," Mr. Ray Penry.
17. Solo—"Silver State," Mr. J. B. O'Sullivan.
18. Band—Chorus, Pageanteers and Audience: "America."

Program of Dances

1. Dance of Imagination—Fairies and Queen.
2. Spanish Court Dance—Attendants of Spanish Court.
3. English Court Dance—Minuet, Attendants of English Court.
4. Dance of Civilization—Spirit of Civilizaton.
5. Native Indian Dance—Primitive Indians.
6. Virginia Reel—Pioneers at Mormon Station.
7. Sword Dance—Flaming Spirit of War.
8. Old Dan Tucker—Pioneers at Virginia City.
9. Dance of the Glooms—The Glooms in Period of Depression.
10. Folk Dances—French, Scotch, Irish, Swedish, Danish and Dutch: representing contributions of nations to Nevada.

Episode I—Introduction

SCENE I—General Procession

A general procession of all pageanteers across the field from right to left prepares the mind of the spectator for the rapid succession of scenes that follow and at the same time displays the magnificence and variety of the costumes of the various groups, from the gorgeous colors of the Spanish and English courts, the brilliant uniforms of the king's soldiers and the flaming Indian garments to the sober garb of the friars and the desert prospectors and settlers.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Symbolic figure with State flag. Herald. Band. Clio. Banner, "'Muse of History." Chorus. Fairies. Banner, "Founding of New Spain." Soldiers (Spanish). Queen Isabella. Emperor Charles. Pages. Ladies in Waiting. Gentlemen in Waiting. Court dancers. Cortez and Indians.

Banner, "English Court receives treasures from New Spain." Soldiers (English). Queen Elizabeth. Sir Walter Raleigh. Pages. Ladies in Waiting. Gentlemen in Waiting. Court dancers. Sir Francis Drake with soldiers.

Banner, "Desert and Civilization." Spirit of Desert. Mountains. Forests. Rivers. Valleys. Spirit of Civilization.

Banner, "Native Nevadans." Indians.

Banner, "Spain in Southern Nevada." Spanish soldiers. Friars. Flag. Cross. Spanish soldiers. Indians. Banner, "Donner Party." Banner, "Trappers and Explorers." Fremont Party.

Banner, "Early Settlement." Banner, "Map Upper California in New Spain." Courier. Banner, "Map Mexican Cession." Banner, "Western Utah." "Banner, "Ragtown." Banner, "Mormon Station." Mormon Station People.

Snowshoe Thompson. Prairie Schooner. Pony Express. Hank Monk—Horace Greeley in stage coach. Lucky Bill and "601." Fiddler. Populace for Virginia Reel.

Banner. "Pre-Statehood Period." Banner, "Comstock." Miners. Banner, "Virginia." Old Virginia with bottle.

Banner, "Devil's Gate Toll Road." Telegraph. Saw Mill. Grist Mill. Gamblers. Comstock children, etc.

Banner, "Indian War." Flaming Spirit of War. Indians in War Costume. Soldiers. Chief Winnemucca.

Banner, "Territorial Government." Banner, "Territorial Seal." Stage coach with Governor Nye and party. Hay wagon.

Banner, "Civil War." Soldiers. Women with flag. Banner, "Sale of Gridley Sack of Flour." Band. Herrick with hat and cane. Small boy with flag. Gridley with flour. Two men with flags. Man with sponge. Man with broom. Populace. Banner, "$4,000 in Austin." Banner, "Army of Lord." Banner, "Gold Hill, etc." Banner, "$6,750 in Gold Hill." Banner, "Dayton, $1,847.50." Banner, "Pacific Coast, $63,000." Banner, "U. S., $275,000." Bartender. Auctioneer. Innkeeper.

Soldiers in battered condition. Veterans.

Banner, "Statehood." Banner, "Constitutional Convention of 1863." Banner, "Enabling Act, 1864." Banner, "Constitutional Convention of 1864." Banner. "Proclamation of Nevada Statehood." Banner, "Nevada State Seal." Columbia with attendants. Float with Nevada (Mrs. Lunsford) and Lincoln. Banner, "To Washington." Stewart and Nye. Banner, "Ratification of 13th Amendment. Goddess of Liberty. Lincoln and Slave.

Banner, "Bonanza Period." Banner, "Reno, End of Track." First Locomotive. Miners and Pioneers of Virginia City. Banner, "Belcher, $1,400." Banner, "Savage, $700." Banner, "Con. Virginia." "Big Four." Banner, "Sutro Tunnel." Pioneers gambling and dancing. Banner, "Demonetization of Silver." Banner, "Depression." The Glooms. Nevada. Spirit of Pageantry.

Banner, "Remonetization of Silver.' Banner, "Tonopah." Jim Butler and Burro. Banner, "Goldfield." Stock Exchange. Banner, "Present Outlook." Banner, "Contribution of Nations." Folk dancers. Mercury. Ceres and attendants. Floats from business houses. Float from churches. Emblem of fraternal orders. Banner, "Education." Kindergarten children. Fire of Knowledge. Alma Mater. Arts. Sciences. Float from Mining School. Float from Agricultural School. Men's Glee Club. Banner, "Spirit of Future." Spirit of Future. Dancers.

SCENE II—Herald and Band Announces Pageant

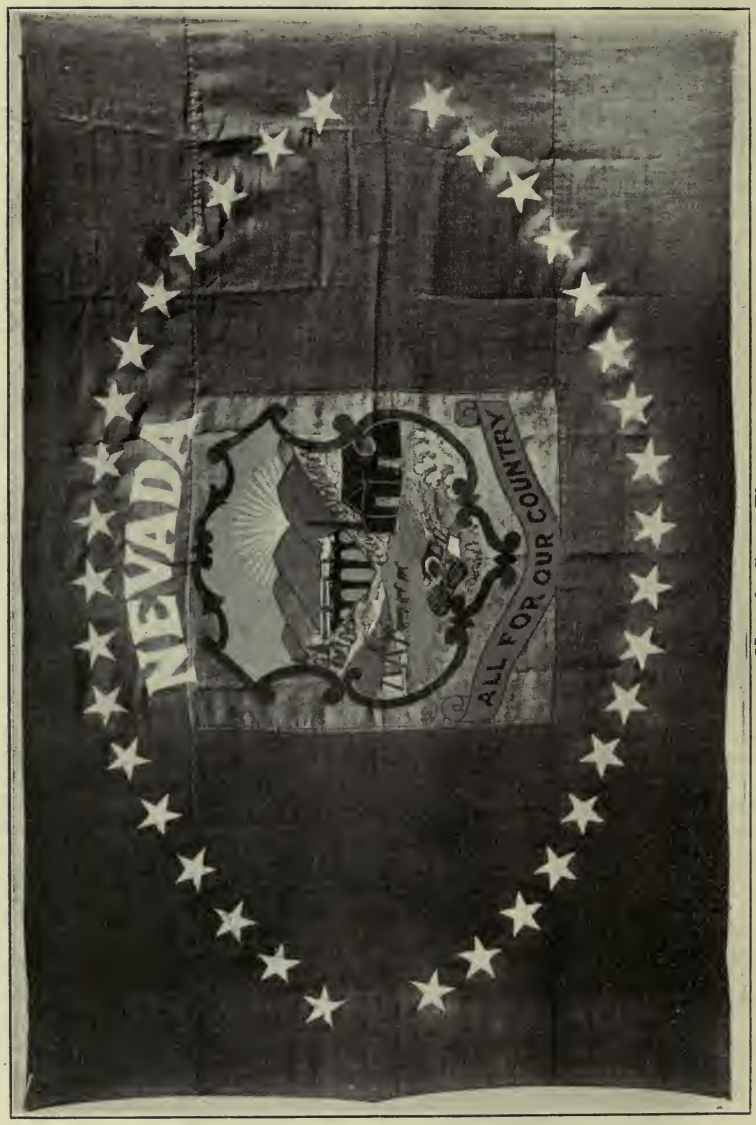
Cast of Characters:

Symbolic figure carrying state flag—Dr. R. Adams.
Herald—Mr. Leonesia.
Clio—Miss Marjorie Goodrich.
Attendant of Clio—Miss Maud Wallin.
Queen of Fairies—Miss Eleanor Turley.
Fairies — College women: The Misses Isabel Bertschy, Elsie Humphrey, Thelma Johnson, Dorothy Morrison, Claire Rulison, Gladys Ryder, Selma Sielaff, Dorris Taylor, Georgia Young, Ruth McKissick, Marjorie Cowgill, Ruth Miller.

The pageant opens with a symbolic figure bearing the state flag. A richly gowned herald, with bugle, rides onto the field on a horse with splendid trappings. He is followed by Clio, the muse of history, with her attendants, who bear an appropriate banner. Then comes the brass band playing and the chorus of singers. When they arrive at the center of the field the band music ceases, the herald blows his bugle and the following recitative is spoken:

Ye who would learn the glory of your past
And form a forecast of the things to be
Give heed to this, Nevada's trumpet blast,
And see her pictured life in pageantry.

The herald then rides from the field and the band and singers march to seats at left of field while Clio is escorted to her throne.



Nevada State Flag

University Women Dancing

The fairies dressed in gray and green with bright colored scarfs dart out in troops and having performed their Dance of Imagination disappear as silently as they came.

SCENE III—Historical Setting—The Founding of New Spain in America

Historical Note—This scene is not historically accurate but gives in condensed form the conception of relationship of the Southwest to Spain in the Sixteenth Century. As a result of the work of Columbus, Americus Vespucius, Ojeda, Pinzon, Nicuesa, Ponce de Leon, Balboa, de Soto, Cortez, Magellan, Pizarro and others, all of Southern North America, Central America, and nearly all of Northern South America was held and governed by Spain in the time of Charles V. Cortez in 1521 conquered the Aztec Empire in Mexico. During the next three years he sent out expeditions to explore and occupy and colonize the territories both to the north and south of Mexico and thus brought under the dominion of New Spain a vast extent of country. In 1522 in recognition of his services he was made governor and captain-general of New Spain by Charles V. But jealous and disappointed officials gained the ear of the Emperor, impressing upon him the idea that Cortez was ambitious for an empire of his own. Owing to these machinations and intrigues, Cortez was forced to resign his offices and return to Spain in 1528 to exonerate himself before his sovereign. He resolved to strengthen himself and his story by the presentation of splendid gifts. He was received with wild demonstrations and great honors were heaped upon him at court. In July, 1529, he was given twenty-two towns in New Spain with vassals and lands and full jurisdiction, as well as the two palaces of Montezuma. The title of Marqués and the title and authority of Captain-General of New Spain and provinces and Coasts of the South Sea were also conferred upon him with power to appoint and remove lieutenants. This was, after all, small compensation for the great services and vast conquests made without cost to the Crown.

Columbus and Isabella were dead at the time of this scene. But it was because of them that New Spain now existed and was the leading Spanish colony in the Indies.

Cast of Characters:

Columbus—Mr. L. B. Fowler.

Queen Isabella—Mrs. F. M. Lee.

Emperor Charles—Judge Cole Harwood.

Cortez—Mr. Thomas E. Kepner.

Ladies in Waiting—Mrs. U. M. Slater, Mrs. Harry Gosse, Mrs. H. E. Reid, Mrs. A. E. Turner.

Gentlemen in Waiting—Messrs. S. Unsworth, Elwood Bane, J. Delaney.

Pages—Caryl Reid, Adele Clemons, Danny Senseney, Gwendolyn Wheeler.

Spanish Soldiers and Sailors—Messrs. Jos. Enos, H. Keating, E. J. Andrucetti, C. Dormio, W. J. Doering, C. B. Robb.

Indians—Mrs. C. F. Durand and native Indians.

Court Dancers—The Misses Damon, Elsie and Erma Herz, Hylton, Parry, Marzen, Shade, Games, Henry, La Ranger, Means, Reagan, Reilly, Sawyer, Sheldon, Tinney, Miller, and Mrs. Doane; Messrs. Engle, Lawrence and Oliver Layman, Organ, Rice, Axt, Butler, Ferris, Shannon, Smithers, Spooner, Tilton, Glass, Park, and Sanders.

This scene represents the Spanish sovereigns presenting a commission to Cortez.

A banner, "Founding of New Spain," announces the scene.[1] The band plays while Columbus and two sailors enter and ascend a small throne from which Columbus views the entire pageant.

Then appear four Spanish soldiers, escorting Queen Isabella in her gorgeous robes of white and purple and Emperor Charles in royal purple. They are accompanied by pages and ladies and gentlemen in waiting, who ascend the throne on the left center of the field. These are followed by court dancers. After the attendants have paid obeisance to royalty, Cortez, dressed in black and gold, enters with Indians in flowing plumage and gaudy ornaments.[2] They all bow low before the throne and Charles commands the soldiers to escort Cortez to his presence. While the Indians squat around the base of the throne, Cortez ascends and kneels at the feet of the Queen. Being commanded to arise he does so and with grace and dignity presents his Indians and other gifts consisting of curious plants and heavy coffers from the New World, and then describes the country and his achievements therein and presents a memorial

[1]Lantern Slide: "Columbus returning from New World."
[2]Lantern Slide: "Cortez presents Indians and gifts to the Queen and the Emperor."

America, 1646, Showing "New Spain."

The Spanish Court in Summer Pageant

containing details of the conquest.[1] Charles, who is greatly impressed by the story and gifts, commands Cortez to rise, and unrolling a commission as Captain-General he presents it to Cortez. A Spanish gentleman then sings the Spanish national song, after which the dancers execute the Spanish Court dance.

Spanish Court in Fall Pageant

SCENE IV—Historical Setting—The English Court and New Spain.

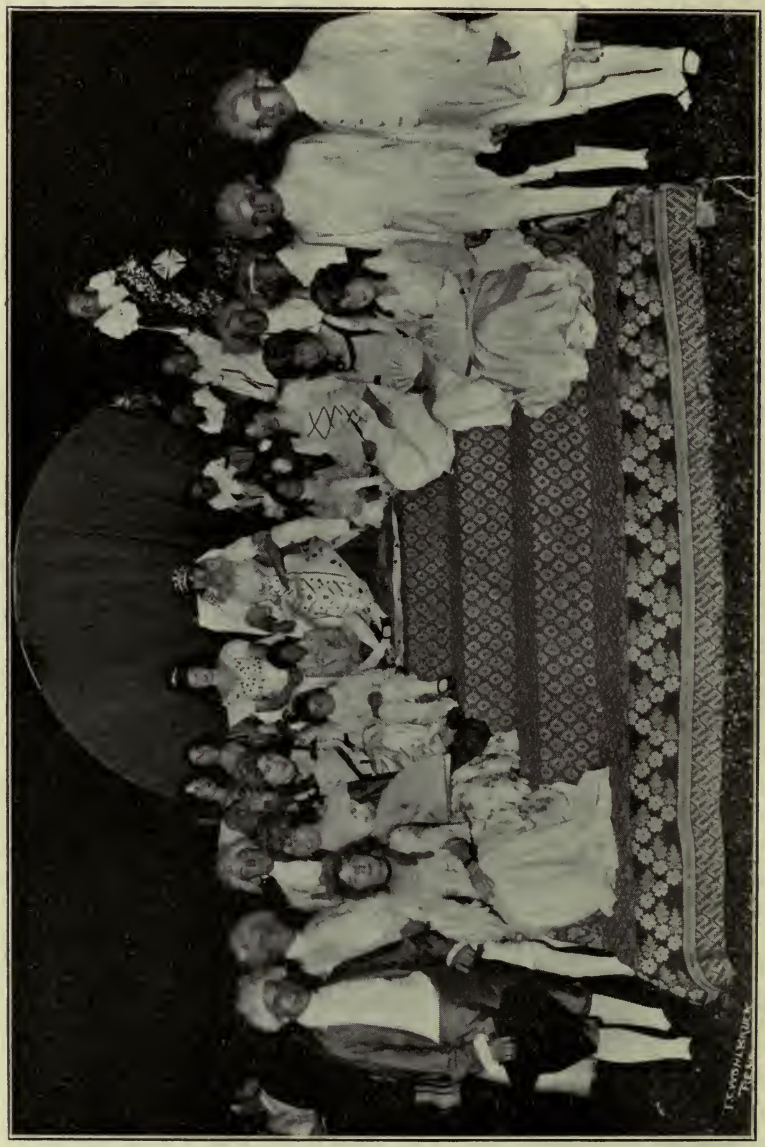
Historical Note—Although England always resented the Papal grant of the New World to Spain in 1493, she did not make bold to openly defy the monopoly thus established until the Elizabethan Era, when a sentiment of resistance was aroused because of the persecution of the Protestant Netherlands by Philip II. Francis Drake, the first of the English buccaneers, made several piratical voyages to Spanish coasts in 1570–1580, each time returning with much treasure. In the fourth expedition he sailed through the Straits of Magellan and looted the Spanish towns on the Pacific Coast of South America, finally capturing a richly laden galleon. Being afraid to return by the Straits he then proceeded in his ship, the Golden Hind, to the San Francisco coast where he planted the English flag and thence made his way eastward around India to England. He came heavily laden with gold, silver, and precious stones.

Cast of Characters:

Queen Elizabeth—Miss Tina Becker.
Sir Walter Raleigh—Mr. Ray Penry.
Sir Francis Drake—Mr. August Frohlich.
Pages—Laverne Means, Eleanor Trout.
Ladies in Waiting—The Misses Ivy Young, Aileen Gulling, Margaret Fulton, Ethel Winger, Mrs. M. C. Browder.
Gentlemen in Waiting—Messrs. Boughton, R. C. Nield, C. P. Lyons, Judge Lee Davis.
Soldiers—Messrs. J. P. O'Brien, James Kennedy, J. R. Plunkett, F. Byington.
Court Dancers—Mrs. N. E. Wilson and the Misses Milo Coffin, Vera Calhoun, Effie Mack, May Mack, Laverne Saviers, Gladys Hofer, and Georgia Young; Messrs. Fred Harvey, Claude Saviers, Jackson, Stansli, McKetchen, Matt Dromiack, Tom Goodrich, and Sydney Fowler.

The scene represents the English Court receiving the stolen treasures from New Spain.

[1]Lantern Slide: "Cortez made Captain-General of New Spain."



English Court in Summer Pageant

A banner, "English Court Receives Treasures from New Spain," announces the scene. The band plays while Queen Elizabeth in royal robes and diadem, and accompanied by Sir Walter Raleigh, her devoted admirer, preceded by soldiers and followed by pages and ladies and gentlemen in waiting, approaches and, after due ceremony, ascends the throne at right of field. Francis Drake, garbed in rich velvet and brocade, with his soldiers then comes upon the scene and, bowing low before Queen Elizabeth, places his gifts at her feet.[1] A Spanish ambassador comes from the Spanish Court to protest against her acceptance of the stolen treasures, but to no avail. He therefore sadly returns to the Spanish Court while Drake makes no effort to conceal his pleasure at the discomfiture of the Spanish nobleman.[2]. He then unbuckles his sword and, kneeling, presents it to the Queen who looks at it and slowly withdraws the sword from its scabbard and with it knights Francis[3] and commands him to rise[4] while the attendants applaud. The Court is then seated while Sir Francis sings a stanza of "Drink to me only with thine eyes" and the court dancers perform the minuet.

Episode II—Discovery and Exploration of Nevada

SCENE I—Allegorical; Natural Setting

Cast of Characters:

Spirit of the Desert—Mr. Chas. Bull.

Spirit of Civilization—Miss Helen Fulton.

Mountains and Forests, Rivers and Valleys—School children.

Mountains and Forests—Lyndall Adams, Margaret Arthur, Vivian Arthur, Helen Austin, Marie Campbell, Marcella Coots, Ernest Cobb, Nellie Cobb, Jack Cunningham, Opal Cunningham, Helen Drummond, Jessie Emery, Muriel Follin, Lois Frisbee, Nell Francis, Mildred Frisbee, Edna Frisch, George Holey, Marie Grubnau, Helen Hecox, Catherine Kistler, Lenore Nelson, Oscar Osman, George O'Brien, Jane O'Sullivan, Frances Rausch, Ruth Rothery, Catherine Schafer, Francis Shannon, Bertie Simpson, Genevieve Smith, Grace Staley, Agnes Lahr, George Whitehead, Dorothy Wittemar, Georgina Wolverton.

Rivers—Beatrice Brown, Vivian Brown, Thelma Ceander, Gertrude Clark, Frances Dietrich, Ruth Foster, Aileen Freeman, Ella Lewis, Ida Lewis, Olive Macaulay, Elsie Mitchell, Evelyn Nelson, Helen Organ, Helen Shaver, Ruth Shaver, Margaret Short, Marjory Webb, Isabel Webb, Elaine Welty.

Valleys—Hazel Bacon, Lulu Bingham, Magdaline Bertschy, Phyllis Brown, Emily Burke, Hallie Cheatham, Dorothy Cousins, Mary Erringer, Marjorie Goodwin, Dorothy Higgins, Aileen Holmes, Velma Markwell, Freda Perrin, Aileen Pond, Eleanor Turley, Ruth Wartman.

The scene portrays the Desert wrestling with Civilization for possession of Nature in Nevada. A suitable banner and a crash of music from the band announces the coming of the Spirit of the Desert to wrestle with the Spirit of Civilization approaching from the East. The Spirit of the Desert is tall and powerful and rough in manner. His legs and arms and head are bare. His hair is long and shaggy, the color of the sagebrush in which he is clad. He comes sneaking onto the field and threatens with his huge sagebrush club the sprites who appear in the foreground. Some of these are dressed in dark-green robes and purple veils and represent Mountains. Others clad in brown and green and bearing branches of pine and oak impersonate the Forests, and still others draped in blue shot with white tell of the Rivers, while behind them appear the Valleys in light-green draperies with flower garlands. All these sprites bow before the desert, but the Mountains and Forests are defiant

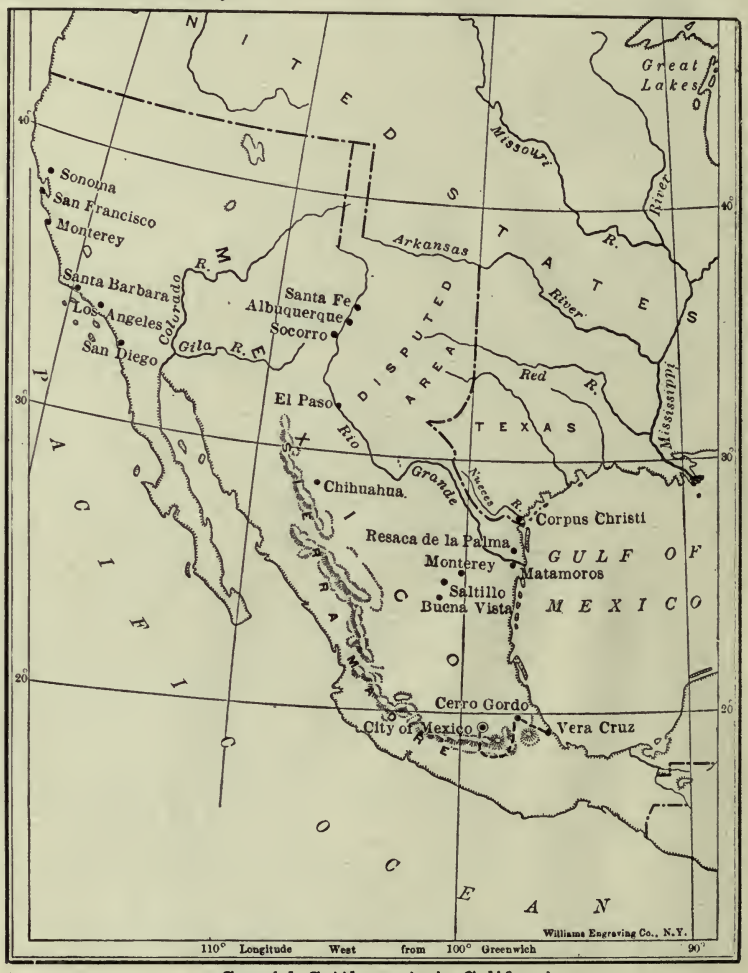
[1]Lantern Slide: "Drake returns in the Golden Hind from piratical voyage, having taken much treasure from the Spaniard which he presents to Queen Elizabeth. The Spanish ambassador protests in vain.

[2]Lantern Slide: Queen Elizabeth says: "Francis Drake, we entrusted a sword to thy keeping till we demanded it of thee again, We now command thee to deliver it up, in the manner in which thou didst receive it from our hands."

[3]Megaphone: "Knighting of Francis Drake."

[4]Megaphone: "Rise, Sir Francis Drake."

in spirit, whereas the Rivers and Valleys are humble supplicants. Thus is the Desert triumphant, but not for long. The Spirit of Civilization, garbed in shimmering white and gold, with a trumpet calls to the sprites who immediately start to their feet but again quickly fall before the threatening club of the Desert. Then ensues the contest for control of the Sprites. The Spirit of Civilization through the subtle influence of the fairy dance wins to her side the Rivers and Valleys, and the Desert by brute force holds the Mountains and Deserts for his own, but is compelled to retreat with them to the outskirts, while Civilization holds the center of the field and in turn welcomes the first human inhabitants to the country.



Spanish Settlements in California

SCENE II—The Pre-Spanish and Spanish Periods of Exploration and Occupation; Primitive Indians; Spanish Exploration and Missionary Work in Southern Nevada.

Historical Note—During the period of exploration and settlement by the Spanish in Northern Mexico and Lower California, exploring expeditions, organized in the hope of finding other rich cities in the country to the north, went from Mexico into Alta California and sometimes into Arizona, New Mexico, and beyond. At least a few of these expeditions passed through Southern

Nevada. Father Francisco Garces who was with Colonel Anza in 1775–6 did missionary work among Nevada Indians.

Cast of Characters:

Indians—Mrs. F. C. Durand, Miss Fannie Richardson, and real Indians led by Mr. Asbury and Mr. Walter Van Emmon and Capt. Bender.

Spanish Explorers and Friars—Knights of Columbus led by Mr. J. J. Burke: Messrs. J. Peters, R. H. Carmody, C. H. Leonesio, T. F. Banigan, J. J. Bernan, A. J. Mergen, D. J. Krayenbuhl, Jos. Enos, Frank Byington, Dr. E. J. Cunningham. (In the second pageant Messrs. S. C. Feemster and L. R. Bronson also assisted.)

This scene portrays the Spanish Friars converting Nevada Indians.

A banner "Native Nevadans" announces the scene. The Indians with bow and arrows skulk onto the field from both sides and through the trees at the back. After bringing down their game they build a fire near their campoodie and perform a native dance until interrupted by the sudden appearance of two richly dressed Spanish soldiers carrying the Spanish flag and followed by friars and still other soldiers. They are preceded by a courier carrying a banner "Spain in Southern Nevada." The Indians stealthily yet hurriedly retreat to

Kit Carson and Fremont

the trees and watch the intruders closely from afar. Their movements show suspicion and curiosity.

Meanwhile the soldiers and friars station a large bell in the center of the field and proceed to ring it, calling thus to the heathen to come and receive the faith of Jesus Christ. The Indians one by one creep forward enticed by gifts which are offered them by the friars who also exhibit rosaries. Having gained the confidence of the Indians one friar draws a redskin aside together with a Spanish soldier and signs to them to bring a large cross to the site of the bell. They quickly return with the cross which is now planted by the friar while all kneel. Then he raises the rosary and recites a prayer after which all rise and the soldiers plant the Spanish flag. All salute the flag and then march off the field, the soldiers and friars followed by the now subdued Indians.

SCENE III—American Trappers and Explorers: Fremont Party.

Historical Note—Beginning with the year 1825 fur trappers from the United States and Canada began to penetrate Nevada by way of the Humboldt River. In the early 30's Kit Carson was here as trapper, guide, and Indian fighter, and for him Carson River was named. When, therefore, the United States government in 1843 sent Col. Fremont to Oregon and the Great Basin on an exploring expedition Kit Carson was employed as a guide. The party came from Oregon over the Sierra in December, 1843, and followed down the east side of the mountains to Pyramid Lake, thence up the Truckee and across to the Carson and Walker rivers, and

finally found their way back into California and the Sacramento Valley in 1844. They had with them a small howitzer which was abandoned in the mountains near Markleeville.

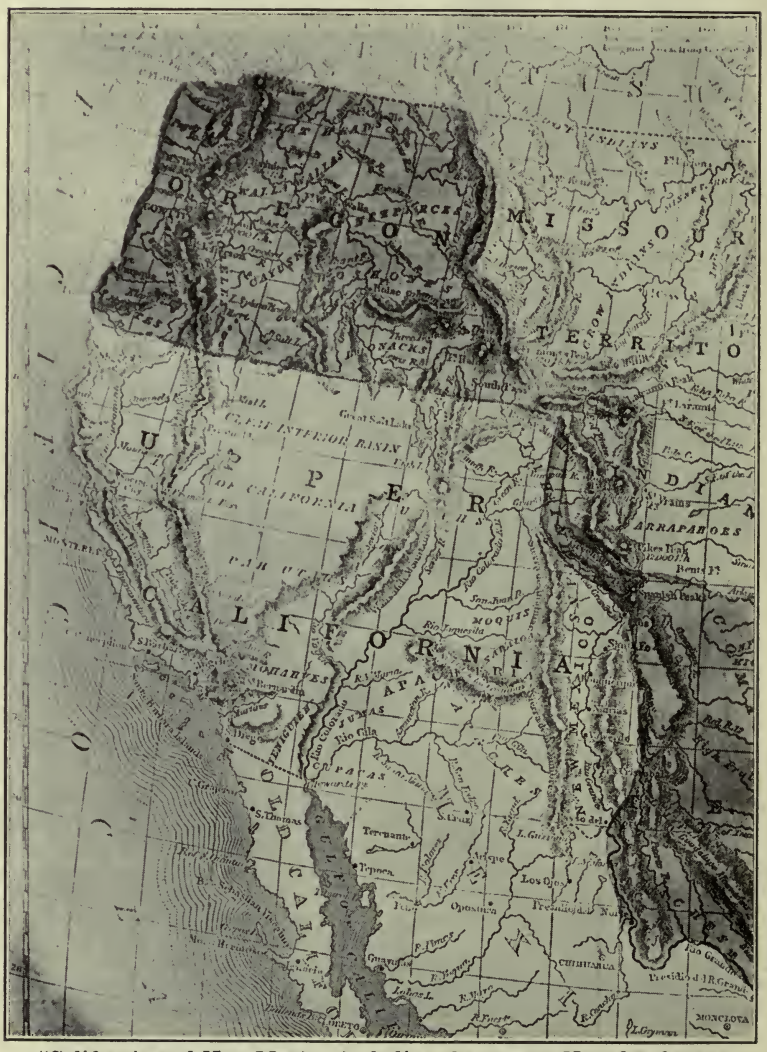
Cast of Characters:

Kit Carson—Mr. Geo. I. James.

Fremont—Dr. J. E. Church, Jr.

Indians—Mr. Walter Van Emmon and others.

Trappers and Explorers—Messrs. Edwin Krall, Harry Skerry, Glen Engle, Phil Cowgill, Prin. Smith, and Rev. Harry Sheldon.



"California and New Mexico, including the present Nevada, thereby became territories of the Mexican Republic."

The scene represents Fremont and his party searching for a pass into California in January, 1844.

A banner "Fremont Party" gives meaning to the pantomime. Fremont with a party of explorers comes on the field dragging a small cannon. They lead

their horses onto the field and hobble them, then proceed to build a camp-fire and cook a meal. After supper they roll up in their blankets for the night. Toward morning they are awakened by Indians, who, seeing the fire, come in from the woods in hope of securing presents of food and clothing. They bring with them a few pounds of pine nuts which Fremont purchases, thus giving these Americans their first knowledge of the nut food of the Washoes and Piutes. The Indians who are scantily clothed are offered presents of scarlet cloth if they will act as guides across the mountains, but after conferring together while they look at the offerings wistfully, they point to the snow on the mountains and draw their hands across their necks, and raise them above their heads to show the depth, thus signifying that it is impossible to get through. They sign to the white men to go to the southward over a lower range. One native

"Mexico ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the United States."

finally agrees to go with them. Kit Carson examines the feet of the horses now totally without shoes and badly cut by the ice and rocks. The howitzer is here abandoned and having made the best preparation possible under the circumstances, the party starts toward California. The Indian guide though shivering keeps the scarlet cloth tightly rolled to protect it from the wet. He soon forsakes the party and sneaks back to his fellows, who all now vanish from the field, while a banner calls to mind the ill-fated Donner party.

Episode III—Early Settlement

Historical Note—Through a series of revolutions terminating in 1821, Mexico became independent of Spain and soon thereafter was changed from an empire into a republic. California

and New Mexico, including the present Nevada, thereby became territories of the Mexican Republic. At the close of the Mexican War in 1848, Mexico ceded New Mexico and California to the United States. The Compromise Act of 1850 organized the territory of Utah inclusive of the larger part of the present Nevada and Utah, about half of Colorado and smaller portions of several

"The Compromise Act of 1850 organized the Territory of Utah."

other States. Just previous to this addition to United States territory the Latter Day Saints had settled at Great Salt Lake. Offshoots from that settlement had started trading stations at favorable points in order to profit from the California travel by the plains route. One of these stations was situated at the base of the Sierra in Carson Valley, and was known as Mormon Station.

Here was located the first permanent house erected in Nevada and here, after the mines were opened up, came the prospectors to barter their gold dust for provisions. At first the mail was carried from Sacramento to Mormon Station on snowshoes by "Snowshoe Thompson" until this crude method of transportation was superseded by the pony express. Hank Monk was the veteran stage driver who took Horace Greeley in record time from Carson City to Placerville where Greeley was to deliver a lecture. On starting Greeley told Hank he was anxious to go through quickly. Hank cracked his whip and started at a terrible pace. The stage bounced up and down in such a way as to jolt the buttons off Greeley's coat, whereupon the latter cried out to Hank to go easy and Hank called back, "Keep your seat, Horace, and I'll get you there on time"—which he did. When the Mormons abandoned western Utah in 1856 the country was left practically without government, being attached to Great Salt Lake County for judicial purposes. While the remaining inhabitants were petitioning Congress for a territorial government, they were forced to handle the problem of crime as best they could. Finally Probate Judge Childs was sent to Mormon Station. The hanging of Lucky Bill is the most conspicuous event of the period. He was accused and convicted of cattle stealing and murder.

Mormon Station at Genoa, Western Utah

Cast of Characters:

Snowshoe Thompson—Dr. J. E. Church.
Hank Monk—Mr. Harry Gosse (Sen. H. W. Huskey in second pageant).
Horace Greeley—Judge Geo. Brown (Prof. Thompson in second pageant).
Lucky Bill—Chas. Eager.
Emigrants and Early Pioneers—Miss Echo Loder, Mr. Theodore Clark and family, Mrs. F. G. Hazlett, Miss Estelle Prouty, Mrs. W. D. Trout, Mrs. F. G. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Jamison, Mr. Barnum and cowboys.

This scene depicts life in the first permanent settlement in Nevada.

A banner "Early Settlement" introduces the scene. A courier bearing an American flag rides in hot haste onto the field,[1] proclaiming that the Mexican War is ended and that Mexico has ceded Upper California[2] to the United States.[3] All lights are extinguished except the searchlight which covers the flag at front of field while the band plays "Star-Spangled Banner."

A banner inscribed "Western Utah" locates the small log cabin representing Mormon Station[4] in western Utah.[5] Another banner gives the name of Mormon Station. The cabin becomes visible at edge of trees. Snowshoe Thompson comes from the west on his skiis bringing mail from Sacramento to the innkeeper. Soon a prairie schooner from the east puts in an appearance, and by a circuitous route,

[1]Megaphone: "Mexican War ended: Mexico cedes Upper California to the United States."
[2]Lantern Slide: Map of Upper California.
[3]Lantern Slide: Map of Mexican Cession.
[4]Lantern Slide: Picture of Mormon Station.
[5]Lantern Slide: Map of Utah Territory.

comes around to the cabin door where some of its occupants alight, apparently intent on remaining, while others pursue their way to California with their cows and sheep, box of chickens, and cooking utensils loaded within and following on behind. As the Pioneers sit in the dooryard playing cards, prospectors come with gold dust to buy supplies at the Station. Then appears the first pony express rider[1] speeding like the wind on a splendid horse. As he comes crashing up to the Station two men hold a fresh impatient steed and the transfer of rider and mail bag is quickly made and away they fly out of sight in a twinkling. A little later Horace Greeley[2] comes in sight driven by Hank Monk in the old Placerville stage coach. Greeley is wildly shouting,[3] "Go easy, Hank, go easy," while the driver replies, "Keep your seat, Horace, I'll get you there on time." They soon disappear from sight. Next enter the "601" or Vigilance Committee of Virginia City and arrest the gambler "Lucky Bill' from the cabin.[4] As Bill is lassoed and thrown and dragged from the field the band plays the Rogues March. Then the Pioneers at the cabin dance the Virginia Reel and all disappear.

"The 601"—Reproduced from Dan de Quille's "Big Bonanza."

Episode IV—Pre-Statehood Period

SCENE I—The Discovery and Settlement of the Comstock.

Historical Note—About thirty miles northeast of Mormon Station gold and silver were discovered on the slope of Mt. Davidson in the latter 50's. The richness of the deposits caused a fever of excitement and soon miners from California came in large numbers to secure claims. A town sprang up and was christened "Virginia City" by a drunken prospector who bore the nickname of "'Old Virginia."

Cast of Characters:

Old Virginia—Mr. Isaac Mathews.

Miners, Gamblers and Citizens—Mrs. A. M. Warren and other women; Messrs. Nichols, Herbert Tait, Tom Fitzgerald, Joe Hall, Scott Jamison, J. F. George, H. F. Alciatore, R. D. Hendricks, Profs. J. D. Layman and L. W. Hartman.

The scene is intended to portray the discovery of the town of Virginia.

[1]Lantern Slide: Picture, "Getting the News."
[2]Megaphone: "Horace Greeley on his way to Placerville."
[3]Lantern Slide: "Keep your seat, Horace, I'll get you there on time."
[4]Lantern Slide: "Lucky Bill arrested for cattle stealing."

Banners give the titles, "Pre-Statehood Period" and "Comstock." Two miners enter and calling other prospectors from a cabin show them gold in a pan and point to the distant hills where it was found. They rush off to investigate. Soon a crowd of people of all descriptions covers the field. Old Virginia in a drunken revel falls down and breaks a bottle of whisky on the ground and cries out, "I baptize this ground Virginia."[1] A banner bears the name "Virginia" and another "Devil's Gate Toll Road, 50 cts., Pass up." The saw mill, grist mill, and the telegraph are represented in turn as contributing to the prosperity of the great silver camp. The gamblers are busy with their cards, children are playing merrily around and an air of happiness pervades the scene, when suddenly the Spirit of War appears and all flee from his presence.

Hank Monk and "Snowshoe" Thompson

SCENE II—Indian War

Historical Note—Considerable trouble occurred between the white men and the Nevada Indians along the Humboldt from the very beginning of overland travel. But not until 1860 did disaffection ripen into war. Then the Piutes around Pyramid Lake began murdering people and burning property. Companies of undisciplined soldiers were formed which went out from Virginia City in pursuit of the Indians. An engagement took place near Pyramid Lake. Major Ormsby, who was in command, was killed. The men fled toward Virginia City as best they could. Volunteers and regular soldiers from California came to the aid of Virginia troops under Captain Storey, and together they overcame the Indians near Pyramid Lake. But Captain Storey fell in the battle. Forts were established along the chief routes by the U. S. government and maintained until danger from the natives was over.

Cast of Characters:

Flaming Spirit of War—Mr. H. F. Alciatore. (Raymond Kyle in first pageant.)

Chief Winnemucca—Capt. Bender.

Indians—Real natives led by Mr. Walter Van Emmon.

Soldiers under Capt. Storey—University cadets led by Capt. Applewhite.

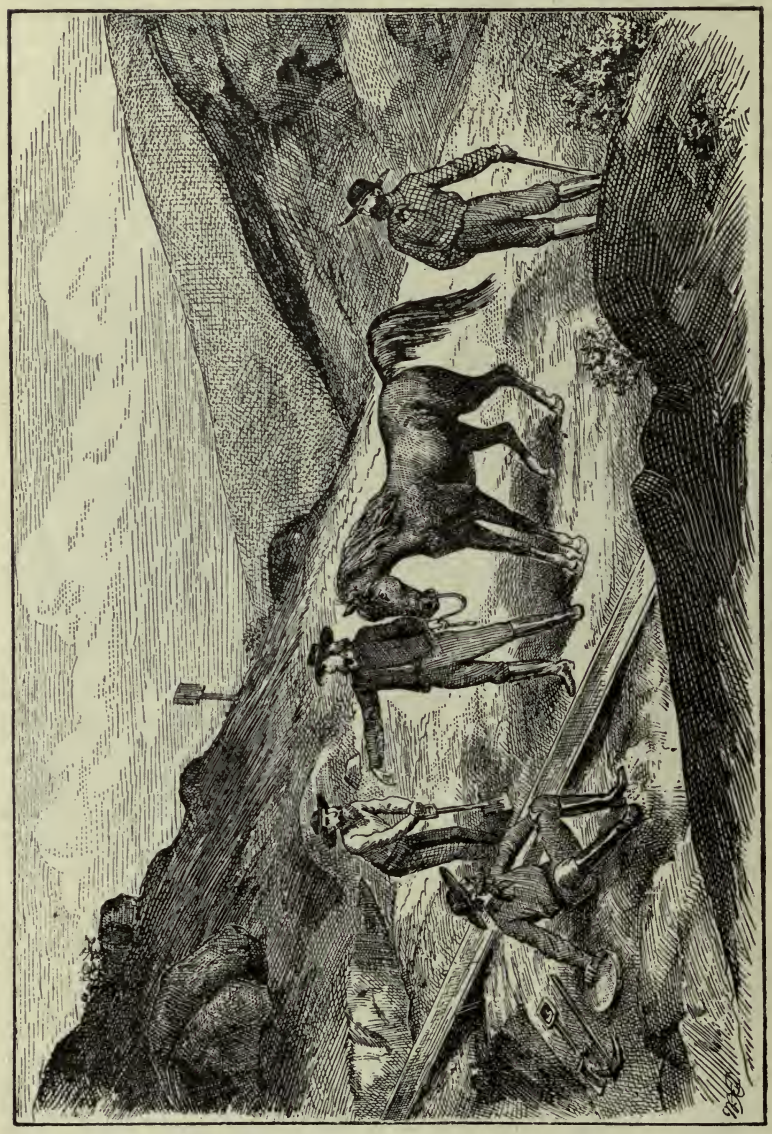
The scene portrays the Pyramid Indian War, 1860–1.

A banner announces "Indian War." A man dressed in bright red, brandishing a naked sword represents the Flaming Spirit of War, scattering the young people who are dancing on the green. He leaps into the center of the field and dances the Sword Dance in frenzied fashion. When the motif of war has thus been well stated a messenger from Western Union[2] rides on in great haste announcing the burning of Williams's Station by the Indians and the killing of the men in charge. Next appear the Indians themselves in war costume, whooping and yelling. From the same direction come the soldiers in pursuit of the redskins. Then a herald announces: "Resolved, that during 60 days or

[1]Megaphone: "I baptize this ground Virginia."

[2]Lantern Slide: "Williams's Station, 60 miles distant, burned by Indians! Heavy massacre!"

until the settlement of the present Indian difficulties no claim or mining ground within the territory shall be subject to relocation or liable to be jumped for non-work."



Comstock Discovering Silver
Reproduced from Dan de Quille's "Big Bonanza."

Then follows a battle with the Indians and the scene closes with Capt. Winnemucca and the white men smoking the pipe of peace.[1]

Scene III—Territorial Government

Historical Note—The lack of government in western Utah has hitherto been mentioned. Finally in 1861 the Federal Government granted a territorial organization to this section under

[1]Lantern Slide: Picture "Ruins of Fort Churchill."

the name of "Nevada." James W. Nye was appointed by President Lincoln as Governor and Orion Clemens was made Territorial Secretary. These and the other officers of the new government sent from Washington came, some by stage across the plains and some by sea to California and thence across the mountains. Governor Nye came in the latter way, while Orion Clemens and his brother, Mark Twain, came overland. This scene is inaccurate in that it depicts them all arriving together. Carson City had been declared the Capital of the territory.

"Old Virginia" at his Rocker
Reproduced from Dan de Quille's "Big Bonanza."

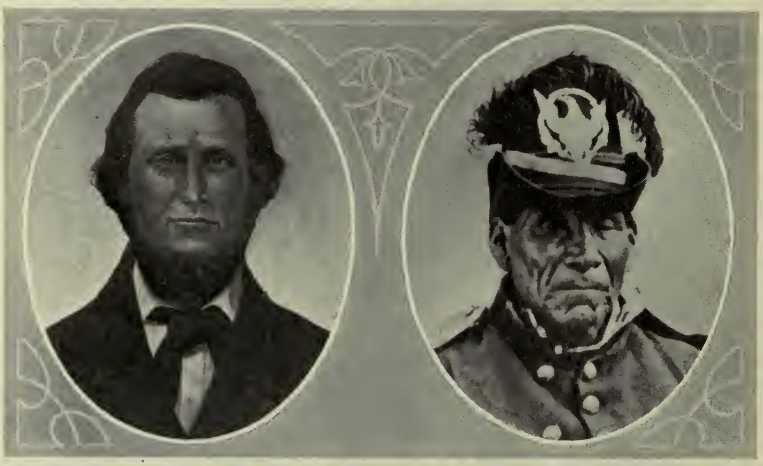
"I baptize this ground Virginia."
Reproduced from Dan de Quille's "Big Bonanza."

Cast of Characters:

Governor Nye—Mr. J. F. George.
Orion Clemens—.....
Mark Twain—Mr. C. H. Asbury.
Citizens of Western Utah—Messrs. Chas. Nichols, Herbert Tait, Joe Hall, Tom Fitzgerald, and others.

The scene represents a party of citizens three miles from Mormon Station meeting Gov. Nye and escorting him to Carson City.

Banners announce "Territorial Government" and show picture of Territorial Seal. A Concord stagecoach drawn by six horses bearing Gov. Nye, Secretary Orion Clemens with "four pounds of U. S. Statutes and six pounds of unabridged dictionary," and Mark Twain with "pipes and five pounds of smoking tobacco" enters from the west and meets a hay wagon approaching from the east. On the hay wagon is an improvised bar with various sorts of whisky, beer, etc. Behind it are all kinds of vehicles, bearing the residents of Carson City. Some are on horseback, some on burros, and a few on foot. Gov. Nye believes he is going to be held up by a mob, but is soon reassured and from his seat beside the driver makes a speech. "They talk about the wild and woolly West. I find the most hospitable people I have ever met."[1] After refreshments the party goes with the hay wagon to Carson City to establish the Territorial Government of Nevada.[2]



Capt. Storey and Capt. Winnemucca

SCENE IV—Civil War; Boys leave for war

Historical Note—In 1861 a company of volunteer infantry went from Nevada to join the California regiments for the Civil War. In 1863 six companies each of cavalry and infantry were raised in Nevada. Company A Nevada Territory Cavalry Volunteers were recruited at Silver City and was commanded by Capt. C. B. Zabriskie. In 1864 it marched to Salt Lake where it helped to repress rebellious uprisings and aided against the Indians. It was mustered out in 1865.

Cast of Characters:

Governor Nye—Mr. J. F. George.
Capt. Zabriskie—Capt. Applewhite.
Soldiers—University Cadets.
Women with flags and gifts—Mrs. J. F. George, Mrs. A. M. Warren, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. B. F. Dolan, Mrs. Drappo, Mrs Feelan, Mrs. Raitt, and Miss Prouty.

The soldiers in new uniforms and preceded by the band enter and drill at center of field. The women present them with Bibles and sewing packages and tearfully bid them good-bye.

Gov. Nye then turns toward a group of women who carry a large new silk flag. One of them brings flag to him. The Governor says to the soldiers: "The

[1]Lantern Slide: "They talk about the wild and woolly West. I find the most hospitable people I have ever met."

[2]Lantern Slide: Picture "Mark Twain's cabin."

women of Nevada, your mothers and wives, your sisters and daughters, have made this flag for you, and have asked me to present it to you for them."

Capt. Zabriskie—"Present, Arms!"

Gov. Nye—"Men of Company A, Nevada Territorial Cavalry Volunteers, let this flag be to you the emblem of your country. Guard it well as you fight for her cause." The Governor hands the flag to Capt. Zabriskie who takes it while the drum beats.

Capt. Zabriskie—"Your Excellency, in the name of my command I wish to assure you of our allegiance whatever may come; and we thank the women of Nevada for this flag. We will bear it to victory or we will sleep in honorable graves beneath its folds."

The troops are then started on their way east by the command of Gov. Nye.

Scene V—Sale of Sanitary Sack of Flour

Historical Note—Quite as much as men, the U. S. government needed, in the Civil War period, money for the care of its sick and wounded soldiers. In 1863 the expenses of the Sanitary Commission were $200,000 a month. All over the country sanitary fairs were held to raise money for the fund. In Austin, Nevada, Reuel Colt Gridley, a War Democrat, wagered a sack

Territorial Seal.

of flour that the Democratic nominee for Mayor would be elected. The wager was accepted by Dr. Herrick, a county official. If the latter lost he was to carry the sack from Clifton to Upper Austin to the tune of "Dixie." If Gridley lost, he was to carry the flour from Upper Austin to Clifton to the tune of "Old John Brown." Gridley lost and paid the bet. The sack of flour was trimmed with ribbons of red, white and blue and decorated with flags. As the long procession moved down the street, the spectators cheered, the steam whistles blew, and great good feeling prevailed. The band played "John Brown" and the people sang, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." At Clifton the flour was delivered to Dr. Herrick with due ceremony. Then the crowd adjourned to a neighboring saloon and drank to one another's health. An argument arose as to what disposal to make of the flour. The Republicans proposed to make griddle cakes of it and eat them all themselves. The Democrats declared that they were as loyal to the Union as were the Republicans and proposed to test the matter by putting up the flour at auction and selling it repeatedly for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. This was done and a large sum was netted. Mr. Gridley later took the flour to other Nevada towns, then to Sacramento and San Francisco, and later to the Eastern States. Before he was through $275,000 had been collected for the Fund.

Cast of Characters:

Herrick—Mr. E. R. Dodge.
Gridley—Mr. Lem Allen.
Amos Gridley—Burris Trout.
Man with Sponge—Judge W. D. Jones.
Man with Broom—Mr. Chas. Rulison.
Auctioneer—Col. H. B. Maxson.
Bartender—Mr. John Wright.

Innkeeper—Mr. J. F. George.

Populace—Mrs. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Luke, Miss Luke, etc.

The scene, as nearly as possible, is an exact reproduction of the original event in Austin.

A banner announces: "Sale of Gridley Sack of Flour." The band playing "Old John Brown" heads a procession[1] consisting of Herrick carrying Gridley's hat and cane; Gridley's son, a boy of thirteen, with flag; Gridley carrying the decorated sack of flour on his shoulder; two members of the Democratic Central Committee with large flags; another member with a broom, and another with a large sponge carried aloft on a pole; the bartender, auctioneer, and innkeeper; and in the rear a crowd of men, women and children followed by a rabble of Indians. The procession halts, having finished its journey to Clifton. A feeling of good fellowship prevails and the assemblage takes up the chorus, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" They shout, "Go to it, Gridley!" "Stick to it, Gridley!" "Never say die, old man!" The ceremonies of confessing defeat are enacted. Gridley hands the sack of flour to Herrick who accepts it with the air of a conqueror receiving the sword of the conquered. The flags are surrendered and the broom given up in recognition of the fact that the winning party has swept all before it. The sponge is placed beside the other trophies to signify that the winners are entitled to absorb all places of profit and trust in the city. They rap at the door of the cabin and the bartender opens the door. After a conversation he brings out glasses and drinks are served. Then the principal characters start an argument over the disposal of the flour.[2] The Republicans declare they will make griddle cakes and not give the Democrats any. The Democrats protest that they also are friendly to the Union cause and ready to do all they can for it. Mr. Gridley proposes a test in the following words: "This crowd of people has had its fun at my expense; let us see who will do the most for the sick and wounded soldiers. We will put this sack of flour up at public auction and sell it, with the understanding that whoever the purchaser may be, he shall pay the amount bid and give the flour back to be sold again for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission." The proposition is accepted and the innkeeper brings out a chair for the use of the auctioneer. Mr. C. L. Wiggin introduces the auctioneer,[3] and the auction begins. Gridley bids $300[4]; Noyes, a Republican, $350[5]; Buol, the defeated candidate for Mayor, offers certificates of indebtedness of the U. S. Indian Department for $1,115, but as all bids are payable in gold his bid is rejected.[6] When large coins like twenties are exhausted smaller ones are accepted. Some one bids a town lot and a real estate man makes a bid in gold for the lot and the money goes to the Commission. Bids of scrip and mining stock are accepted when converted into money. A large bug crawls up a man's leg and is seized and auctioned off for $10. A man who speaks disrespectfully of the bug is thrashed. Banners show the totals here and elsewhere for the fund.[7]

Banners: "$4,000 in Austin." "Army of Lord, Alf Doten." "Gold Hill, Yellow

[1]Lantern Slide: "Sale of Gridley Sack of Flour at Austin, Nevada, 1863; expenses of Sanitary Commission were $200,000 a month, 1864; many Sanitary Fairs held to raise money for Commission. Reuel Colt Gridley, a War Democrat, wagered a sack of flour on a local election. He lost and had to carry the flour through the streets to the tune of "John Brown."

[2]Megaphone: "We Republicans will have some griddle cakes: the other fellows don't get any." "Thunder, we're just as friendly to the Union as you are; and will do just as much for the cause as you do." "Very well; we'll see."

[3]Lantern Slide: "Mr. Wiggin in introducing the auctioneer says that innumerable poultices can be made from the flour, and that when the last bidder shall have made his last offer it is the intention of Mr. Gridley to make the sack up into griddle cakes and bombard the walls of rebellious Richmond with a blockade of apple dumplings."

[4]Lantern Slide: "Gridley bids $300."

[5]Lantern Slide: "Noyes, a Republican, bids $350."

[6]Megaphone: "No greenbacks! Gold standard."

[7]Lantern Slides: Dr. Bellows of California to Mr. Gridley: "The history of your sack of flour is undoubtedly more interesting and peculiar than that of any sack recorded, short of the Sack of Troy, and it would take another Homer to write it. By the way, Nevada flour seems to rise without yeast. If it goes no further, it will make Reese River and Nevada shining parts of the history of our Sanitary Fund on the Pacific."

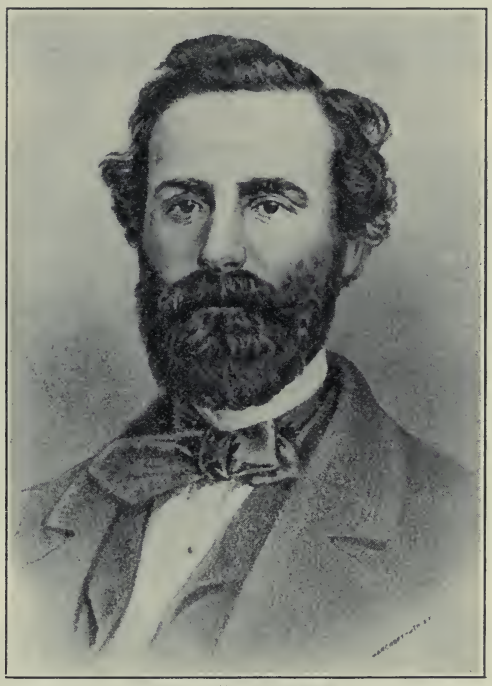
Jacket, $500; Belcher, $500." "$6,750 in Gold Hill." "Dayton, $1,847.50." "Pacific Coast, $63,000." "U. S., $275,000."[1]

While the band plays all march off field.

At the close of this scene Mrs. Gridley Wood, daughter of Mr. Gridley, presents the original sack of flour to the Nevada Historical Society.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, and Your Honor, Chief Justice Talbot: It is with the utmost pleasure and with proud satisfaction, that I, as the daughter of Reuel Colt Gridley, and in behalf of the surviving members of his family, present to you this sack of flour, which has made the name of the State of Nevada famous throughout the world. It is our earnest wish that it shall ever be preserved as a historic relic of the good deeds done in the name of humanity, and as a lasting memory of the man and the scenes wherein so much good was wrought. I thank you."

It is accepted by Chief Justice G. F. Talbot, President of the Society.



Reuel Colt Gridley

SCENE VI—Return of Nevada Boys from Civil War

Historical Note—The Nevada companies were used chiefly in protecting the frontier against the Indians. They were highly honored on their return. Only a few of the veterans are now living.

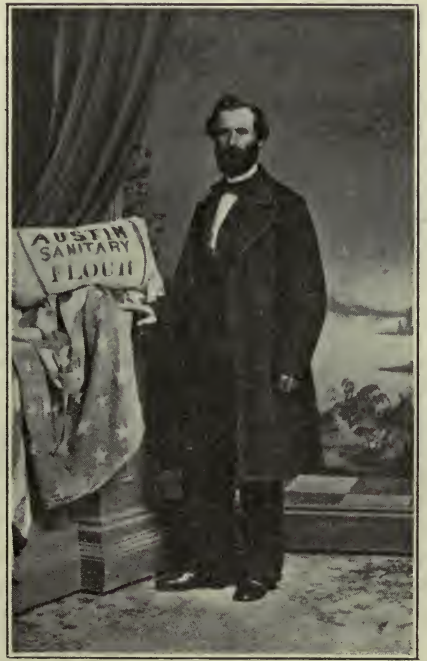
Cast of Characters:

Soldiers—University Cadets. G. A. R. Veterans led by Mr. Wright.

Uncle Sam—Prof. A. E. Turner.

The soldiers march through in battered condition while the accompanying band plays "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." Uncle Sam gives his tribute to the real Civil War veterans seated at the right front of field. They rise while he pronounces it: "Veterans of the Civil War: I bid you welcome. You have witnessed the progress and fulfilment of American ideals—the faith that brought the Spanish and English explorers across uncharted seas—the courage that led the Pioneers from their old homes in the East to establish a new State in this

[1]Lantern Slide: Picture of Gridley Monument.



Reuel Colt Gridley and "That Sanitary Sack of Flour."
Pictures taken in 1863 and 1864.

Far West, the loyalty to the Spirit of Liberty, which in 1776 achieved our political independence. You have participated in a mighty conflict which brought victory to the cause of the Union and which has broken the shackles of the slave. Upon this strengthened foundation of our Republic shall rise a united country which welcomes the people of all nationalities who stand for an independent, courageous, and loyal citizenship, upon which rests the future greatness of the American Nation." The veterans resume seats and the chorus then sings "Tenting."

Episode V—Statehood

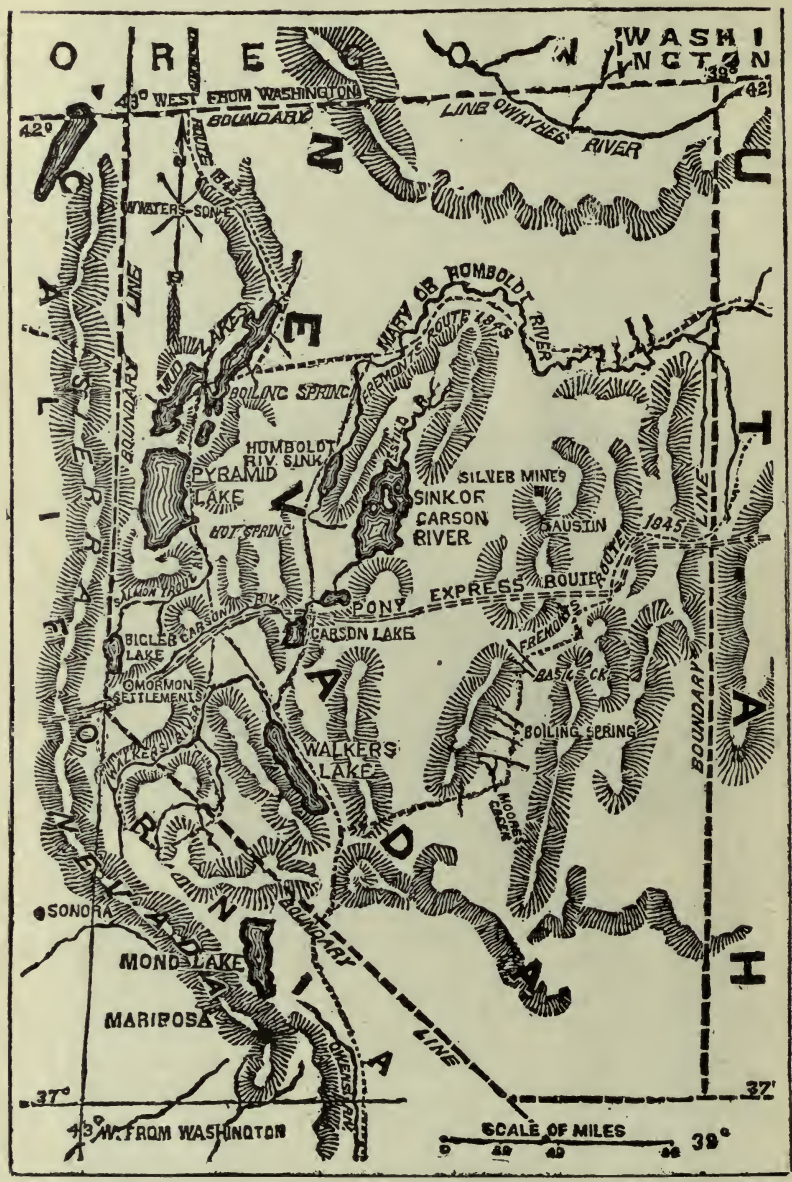
Historical Note—In 1863 the people of Nevada Territory sent representatives to a Constitutional Convention at Carson City to make a frame of government for the proposed State of Nevada. The constitution there made was rejected by the people at the polls. But in February of 1864 Congress passed a new enabling Act which was signed by the President on March 21, 1864. On the Fourth of July a second Constitutional Convention was held at Carson City, and a second constitution was framed, which exempted the property in mines from taxation. The document was completed on the 27th day of July, 1864, and was adopted at the polls on September 7. On the 31st of October the President proclaimed Nevada a State of the Union.

Monument erected to Reuel Colt Gridley at Stockton, California, by the G. A. R. and other patriotic citizens

William M. Stewart, one of Nevada's first United States Senators, says in his "Reminiscences":

> It was understood that the Government at Washington was anxious that Nevada should become a State in order that her Senators and Representative might assist in the adoption of amendments to the Constitution in aid of the restoration of the Southern States after the Union should be vindicated by war. Another and very important factor in inducing the people to vote for statehood was the unsatisfactory judiciary condition under a territorial form of government * * * The morning after I took my seat in the Senate I called upon President Lincoln at the White House. He received me in the most friendly manner, taking me by both hands, and saying: "I am glad to see you here. We need as many loyal States as we can get, and, in addition to that, the gold and silver in the region you represent has made it possible for the Government to maintain sufficient credit to continue this terrible war for the Union. I have observed such manifestations of the patriotism of your people as assure me that the Government can rely on your State for such support as is in your power."

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated.



The New State of Nevada: The Thirty-sixth Star in the Union—Its Latitude and Longitude. (Copied from The Weekly Herald, New York, November 12, 1864.)

Cast of Characters:

Columbia—Miss Alice O'Brien.
Justice—Mrs. O. H. Mack (Miss Pauline Donlin in second pageant).
Charity—Miss Pauline Donlin (Miss Helen Cahill in second pageant).
Peace—Miss Maude Wallin (Miss Opal Cunningham in second pageant).
Hope—Miss Zoe Gould (Miss Fern Wright in second pageant).

First Supreme Court Judges of Nevada, 1864

Liberty—Mrs. Kistler.
Nevada—Miss Mary Raitt.
Abraham Lincoln—Mr. Roy Robinson.

Senator Nye—Mr. J. F. George.
Senator Stewart—Rev. Mr. Goodsell.
This scene represents the admission of Nevada in 1864.

This episode was presented by the Sparks people led by Mrs. J. F. George. Judge Virden, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1863,

Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Virginia City, 1865
Theo. Parker; D. O. Adkinson; C. M. Cornell, Pem. Murry, A. R. Coryell; G. E. Lamareaux; J. H. Kamer; Rowe.

carried a banner representing that event, and Judge G. N. Folsom, who sat in the Constitutional Convention of 1864, carried the banner for that gathering.

Banner announces "Statehood."

While the chorus sings "Columbia," Judge Virden marches through with ban-

ner of Constitutional Convention of 1863.[1] Banner follows reminding of the Enabling Act of 1864.[2] Judge G. N. Folsom carries banner of Constitutional Convention of 1864.[3] Banner tells of Proclamation of Nevada statehood. Banner bearing Nevada State Seal. Then comes Columbia garbed in national colors with her attendants. She is escorted to a small throne where she sits surrounded by Justice in purple, Charity in mantle of blue, Peace in white and bearing a dove and olive branch, Hope in rainbow colors and tossing golden balls, and winged Liberty in crimson and rose.

A float appears from right bringing Nevada, impersonated as a young woman in khaki and sombrero, and Abraham Lincoln. Alighting from the float President Lincoln escorts Nevada to Columbia's throne and presents her as a candidate for statehood. Gives proclamation.

Bancroft Library

42-foot Wheel, Virginia City, Built 1870

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States passed an Act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled, "An Act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States"; and

WHEREAS, The said Constitution and State Government have been formed,

[1]Lantern Slide: "Judge Virden, Delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1863."

[2]Lantern Slide: "An Act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Washington, D. C., March 21, 1864."

[3]Lantern Slide: "Judge G. N. Folsom, Delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1864."

pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the Act of Congress aforesaid, and the certificate required by the said Act, and also a copy of the Constitution and ordinances, have been submitted to the President of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Nevada kneels in supplication and Columbia, with hands outstretched, assists Nevada in rising, and places her on the throne beside herself. While the Nevada song is being rendered by Mrs. Lunsford, Lincoln leaves the field. Then enter Senators Nye and Stewart, with valises, on their way to Washington to represent the new born State. A banner says "To Washington." They make their adieus to Nevada and pass on.

A banner telling of the ratification of the 13th amendment is next displayed,[1] and a float follows bearing the Goddess of Liberty, Lincoln, and a slave girl. It pauses at center of field and Lincoln in pantomime commands that chains be removed from the arms of slave. The goddess complies and also raises the slave who has been kneeling at her feet. With thanks to Nevada the group disappears on the float and soon after a pistol shot tells of the assassination of Lincoln.[2] The flag is lowered to half-mast and the band plays the funeral march.

MY OWN NEVADA

(Tune: Juanita)

Oh, my Nevada,
Dearest home on earth to me,
Heed not their laughter
Who make light of thee;
Love alone hath vision
To behold how fair thou art,
And thy children only
Know thy charms by heart.

CHORUS

My own Nevada,
Thou art very dear to me;
My own Nevada,
Thou art home to me.

Few are thy cities,
And thy towns are far between,
Scant are thy harvests,
And thy fields of green;
But thy sagebrush deserts,
And thy hills so brown and bare,
Have their own strange beauty,
In thy lucent air.

And, so it seemeth,
As if thus to compensate,
Thy skies are fairest
Where thy harvests wait,
On thy treeless hillsides
How the colors dawn and die,
And where earth is drearest
Softest colors lie.

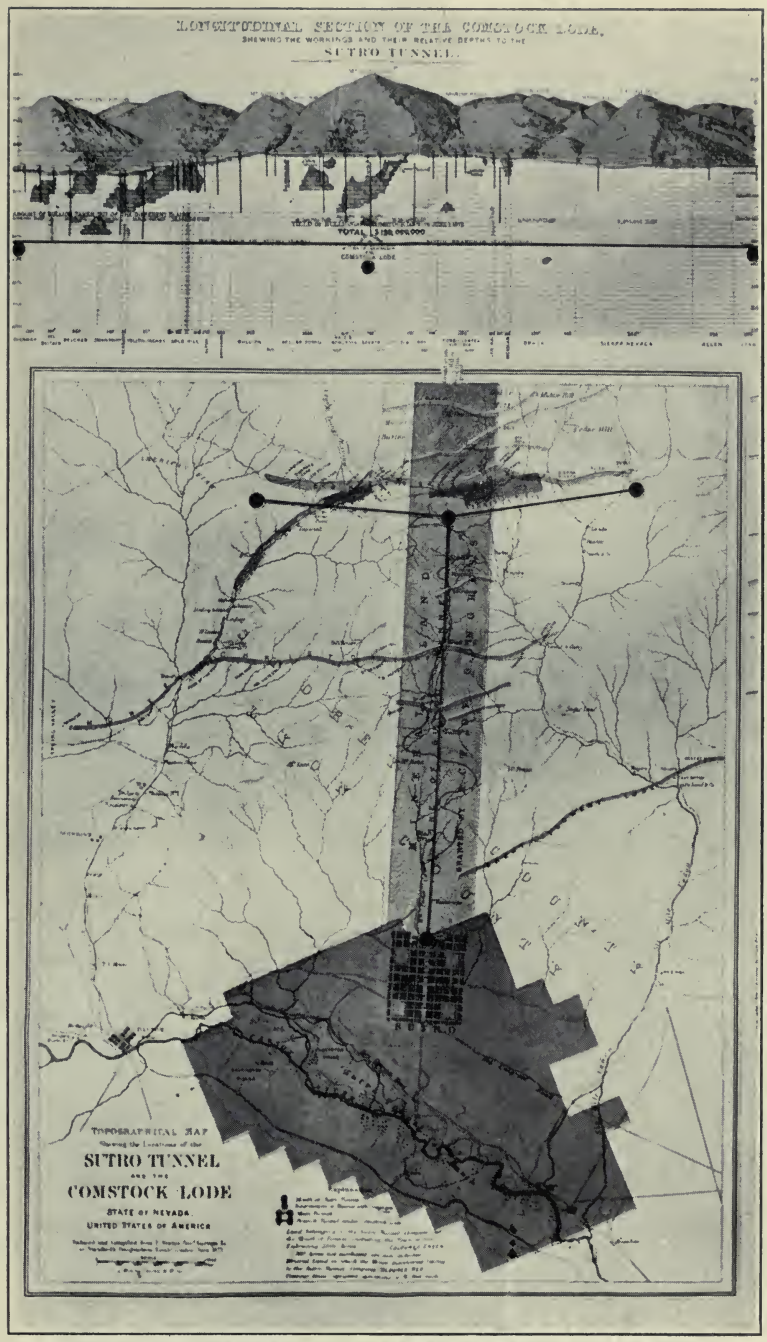
No, not forever
Shall thy acres lie untilled;
No, not forever
Shall thy wealth be spilled
In the laps of strangers,
Who thy silver locks have shorn,
And have mocked thy weakness,
Whence their strength was born.

No, not forever—
Some day shall thy waters stored
Flow through thy valleys,
And unlock their hoard;
And thy fields shall ripple
With the laugh of golden grain,
And thy hills shall echo
With the laugh again.

Some day thy children
Shall a glad great army be:
Some day thy cities
Known from sea to sea;
Yet they shall not love thee,
In that day of thy success,
More than we who love thee
Just for lovingness.

—ROBERT WHITAKER
(Formerly member of Faculty of University of Nevada).

[1]Lantern Slide: "Ratification of the 13th Amendment."
[2]Lantern Slide: "Lincoln Assassinated."



"For the purpose of tapping the Lode at a depth of 1,600 feet."

Episode VI—"Bonanza Period"

Historical Note—From 1863 to 1875 mining excitement at Virginia City was at its height. Wild speculation prevailed and its devotees included prominent men from California. "Bonanza," signifying good fortune, became the usual designation for the Comstock mines. Supplies were brought in from California by freight team at tremendous expense. Nevertheless no luxury was too expensive for the residents of Virginia City. The Virginia Consolidated Mining Company was formed and later sold to the mining firm of James G. Fair, John W. Mackay, James C. Flood, and William S. O'Brien. In 1873 they discovered the "great bonanza" and shares went up to phenomenal prices. The Sutro Tunnel was made from the Carson River, 20,000 feet away, to the Comstock Lode for the purpose of tapping the lode at a depth of 1,600 feet, thus aiding in ventilation and draining of water as well as in transportation of ores to Carson River, where water power and wood were more cheaply procured than at the mines. Adolph Sutro was the author of this great engineering work.

Meanwhile an overland railroad was being projected and built, while the Nevada mines were reached by the V. & T. The Central Pacific line, beginning at Sacramento in 1868, reached Reno, which town was then known as "The end of the track." From here transportation was made to Virginia City by team until, in 1872, the Virginia and Truckee Railroad was completed.

A MAN SPAKE THESE WORDS, AND SAID: I am a miner who wandered from "Away Down East," and came to sojourn in a strange land and "See the Elephant." And behold I saw him, and bear witness that, from the key of his trunk to the end of his tail, his whole body has passed before me; and I followed him until his huge feet stood still before a clapboard shanty; then, with his trunk extended, he pointed to a candle-card tacked upon a shingle, as though he would say "READ!" and I read the

PIONEERS' TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I.

Thou shalt have no other claim than one.

II.

Thou shalt not make unto thyself any false claim, nor any likeness to a mean man by jumping one. Whatever thou findest, on the top above, or on the rock beside against thee, thou shalt take thy pick, thy pan, thy shovel, and thy blankets, with all that thou hast, and go prospecting to seek good diggings; but thou shalt find none. Then, when thou hast returned, in sorrow shalt thou find that thine old claim is worked out, and yet no pile made thee to hide in the ground or in an old boot beneath thy bunk, or in a pickle-jar under the floor-boards; and thy partners say that there is nothing good about them but the pockets, and thy patience is likened unto thy garments; and at last thou shalt hire thy body out to make thy board and save thy bacon.

III.

Thou shalt not go prospecting before thy claim gives out. Neither shalt thou take thy money, nor thy gold dust, nor thy good name, to the gaming table in vain; for month, twenty-one, roulette, faro, lansquenet and poker will prove to thee that the more thou puttest down the less thou shalt take up; and when thou thinkest of thy wife and children, thou shalt not hold thyself guiltless, but—insane.

IV.

Thou shalt not remember what they friends do at home on the Sabbath day, lest the remembrance may not compare favorably with what thou dost here. Six days thou mayest dig or delve, and do all thy work; but on the seventh day is Sunday, and thou shalt wash all thy dirty shirts, darn all thy stockings, tap thy boots, mend thy clothing, chop thy whole week's fire-wood, make up and bake thy bread and boil thy pork and beans that thou wait not when thou returnest from thy long-tom weary. For in six days' labor only thou canst not work enough to wear out thy body in two years; but if thou workest hard on Sunday also, thou canst do it in six months; and thou and thy son and thy daughter, thy male and thy female friend, thy morals and thy conscience be none the less better for it, but reproach thee shoulder thou ever return to thy mother's fireside; and thou strive to justify thyself because the trader and the blacksmith, the carpenter and the merchant, the tailors, Jews and Buccaneers defy God and civilization by keeping not the Sabbath day, nor wish for a day of rest, such as memory of youth and and home made hallowed.

V.

Thou shalt not think more of all thy gold, nor how thou canst make it fastest, than how thou wit enjoy it after thou hast ridden rough-shod over thy good old parents' precepts and examples, that thou mayest have nothing to reproach and sting thee when thou art left alone in the land where thy father's blessing and thy mother's love hath sent thee.

VI.

Thou shalt not kill thy body by working in the rain, even though thou shalt make enough to buy physic and attendance with. Neither shalt thou kill thy neighbor's body in a duel, for by keeping cool thou canst save his life and thy conscience. Neither shalt thou destroy thyself by getting "*tight*," nor "*stewed*," nor "*high*," nor "*corned*," nor "*half-seas over*," nor "*three sheets in the wind*," by drinking smoothly down "*brandy slings*," "*gin cock-tails*," "*whisky punches*," "*rum toddies*" nor "*egg nogs*." Neither shalt thou suck "*mint julups*," nor "*sherry cobblers*" through a straw, nor gurgle from a bottle the raw material, nor take it neat from a decanter, for while thou art swallowing down thy purse and thy coat from off thy back, thou art burning the coat from off thy stomach; and if thou couldst see the bosses and lords, and gold dust, and home comforts already lying there—a huge pile—thou shouldst feel a choking in thy throat; and when to that thou add'st thy crooked walking and hiccuppings; of lodging in the gutter, of broiling in the sun, of prospect holes half full of water, and of shafts and ditches from which thou hast emerged like a drowning rat, thou will feel disgusted with thyself, and inquire, "*Is day-drunk the thing for me? I will kick the foul fiend thence!*" Verily, I will say, "Farewell old bottle, for I will kick thy gurgling jibbers no more; and thou, slings, cock-tails, punches, toddies, cobblers, nogs, teddies, snappers and juleps, forever, farewell. Thy countenance shunes on; henceforth I will cut thy acquaintance; and headaches, tremblings, heart-burnings, blue-devils, and all the unholy catalogue of evils which follow in thy train. My wife's smiles and my children's merry-hearted laugh shall charm and reward me for having the manly firmness and courage to say: "*No! I wish thee an eternal farewell!*"

VII.

Thou shalt not grow discouraged, nor think of going home before thou hast made thy "*pile*," because thou hast not "*struck a lead*" nor found a rich "*crevice*" nor sunk a hole upon a "*pocket*," lest in going home thou leave four dollars a day and go to work ashamed at fifty cents a day, and serve thee right; for thou knowest by staying here thou mightest strike a lead and fifty dollars a day, and keep thy manly self-respect, and then go home with enough to make thyself and others happy

VIII.

Thou shalt not steal a pick, or a pan, or a shovel, from thy fellow miner, nor take away his tools without his leave; nor borrow those he cannot spare; nor return them broken; nor trouble him to fetch them back again; nor talk with him while his wages rent is running on; nor remove his stake to enlarge thy own; nor use his rifle; nor dispute his claim in following a lead; nor pan out gold from under his sluice; nor wash the tailings from the mouth of his sluice. Neither shalt thou pick out specimens from the company's pan to show to thy friends; nor from thy partner's pan to thy mouth or in thy purse; nor cheat thy partner of his share; nor allow him to dissemulate his gold dust to add to thine, for he will be sure to discover what thou hast done, and will straightway call his fellow miners together, and if the law hinder them not they will hang thee, or give thee fifty lashes, or shave thy head and brand thee like a horse thief with "R" upon thy cheek, to be known and of all men, Californians in particular.

IX.

Thou shalt not tell any false tales about "*good diggings in the mountains*" to thy neighbor, that thou mayest benefit a friend who hath mules, and provisions, and tools, and blankets he cannot sell; lest in deceiving thy neighbor when he returns through the snow, with naught but his rifle, he present thee with the contents thereof, and like a dog thou shalt fall down and die.

X.

Thou shalt not commit unsuitable matrimony, nor covet "*single blessedness*," nor forget absent maidens, nor neglect thy first love; but thou shalt consider how faithfully and patiently she waiteth thy return; yea, and covereth each epistle that thou sendeth with kisses of kindly welcome until she hath thyself. Neither shalt thou covet thy neighbor's wife, nor trifle with the affections of his daughter; yet, if thy heart be free, and thou love and covet each other, thou shalt "*pop the question*" like a man, lest another more manly than thou art should step in before thee, and thou lowest her in vain, and, in the anguish of thy heart's disappointment, thou shalt quote the language of the great, and say, "*sich is life*;" and thy future lot be that of a poor, lonely, despised and comfortless bachelor.

Now commandment give I unto you. If thou hast a wife and little ones, love them much better than thy life, that thou keep them constantly before you to cheer and urge thee onward until thou canst say, "*I have enough*; *God bless them*; *I will return*." Then as thou journeyest forth with welcome face, home, with open arms, shall they greet thee, and shouting and falling on thy neck, weep tears of kindly joy that thou art come; then in the fullness of thy heart, gratefully shalt thou kneel before thy Heavenly Father together, to thank Him for thy safe return. Amen. So mote it be.

Cast of Characters:

The "Big Four"—Mr. H. J. Gosse, Mr. C. T. Bender, Mr. U. M. Slater, Judge Geo. S. Brown (Prof. N. E. Wilson, Prof. Lehenbauer).

Virginia City People—Mrs. Anna Warren and others.

Engineer—Floyd Moffitt.

A banner marked "Reno, End of Track," is followed by a miniature engine depicting the first train on the overland road.[1]

The scene then shifts to Virginia City where the mining excitement of the Bonanza is depicted.[2] A banner announces "Bonanza Period." A group of Pioneers including miners stands about the cabin door. The "Big Four"—Mackay, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien[3]—with heavily loaded valises of bullion enter and talk with the miners. Banners tell of Belcher stock at $1,400 and Savage at $700. Another bears inscription "Con. Virginia" and another "Sutro Tunnel." A great celebration is held and this concludes with the dance "Old Dan Tucker."[4]

Goldfield, 1905

Episode VII—Allegorical; Period of Depression

Historical Note—In 1875 mining stocks on the Comstock had reached a ruinous point of inflation, far exceeding the available capital which they were supposed to represent. When the fever for selling broke out stocks fell from 50 to 250 per cent. The demonetization of silver in 1873 caused a rapid depreciation of that metal in the world's markets, thereby making impossible the working of the cheaper grade ores. Industries other than mining had been little developed. Not only in Virginia but elsewhere throughout Nevada a period of depression set in which lasted until the close of the century in spite of the efforts of Senators Jones and Stewart to bring silver again to its own. Then came the discovery of the great southern camps of Tonopah and Goldfield and capital was again made available for the working of Nevada mines. Also more attention was being given to agriculture and other permanent sources of wealth.

Cast of Characters:

The Glooms—School children; Ruth Asbury, Ethel Avansino, Irma Avansino, Pauline Berrum, Lavoylda Brinkman, Margaret Brown, Audrey Brundage, Ruth Brundage, Barbara Bulmer, Beverly Bulmer, Helen Burke, Natalie Byington, Agnes Casey, Mary Casey, Thelma Ceander, Fay Chamberlain, Geraldine Chamberlain, Gertrude Clark, Ruth Curtis, Louise Davies,

[1]Lantern Slide: Picture of Virginia-Street bridge; "Reno, End of Track."
[2]Lantern Slide: "Virginia City."
[3]Lantern Slide: "The Big Four: Mackay, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien."
[4]Lantern Slide: Picture of "A Pastime that is Passing."

Evelyn Davis, Frances Dietrich, Charlotte Edsall, Laloie Evans, Pauline Ferris, Helen Flanigan, Ruth Foster, Natalie Frank, Aileen Freeman, Catherine Hall, Hazel Hay, Muriel Holland, Ella Lewis, Ida Lewis, Irene Lisbon, Olive Macaulay, Walker Melarkey, Benita Miles, Elsie Mitchell, Evelyn Nelson, Helen Olds, Hattie Odermatt, Helen Organ, Eleanor Pierson, Helen Pike, Dorothy Record, Ruth Shaver, Helen Shaver, Margaret Short, Elizabeth Tingley, Leonard Tobin, Daisy Trembly, Bernice Watt, Elsie Webb, Marjorie Webb, Vernie Wedekind, Isabel Wigg.

Dug-Out Houses at Goldfield soon after the discovery of the camp

Rawhide, a mining camp of the new era

Nevada—Miss Mary Raitt.
Spirit of Pageantry—Miss Dorothy Bird.
This scene is a symbolic expression of conditions in Nevada from 1875–1890. After banner announces "Depression" and "Demonetization of Silver" the

glooms dressed in black teddies swarm on to the field and perform the Dance of the Glooms. Nevada stands at one side in a spirit of dejection, seemingly unable to adapt herself to the changed conditions. As the movement ceases she sinks to the ground discouraged. The Spirit of Pageantry, the Spirit of Faith in Nevada's Future, because of the spirit of cooperation, enters garbed in bright golden robes and raises Nevada from the ground. The latter takes on new courage and determination and brandishing her sword returns to her throne where she watches the discovery of Tonopah and Goldfield[1] and the revival of many old camps, recalled to mind by appropriate banners, "Remonetization of Silver," "Tonopah," "Goldfield." A lively Stock Exchange of 1906 is also depicted.

Episode VIII—Present Condition and Future Outlook

SCENE I—Present Condition

Cast of Characters:[2]

French Vintage Dance—Reno School Children: Ruth Asbury, Ethel Avansino, Pauline Berrum, Audrey Brundage, Ruth Brundage, Barbara Bulmer, Beverly Bulmer, Helen Burke, Agnes Casey, Fay Chamberlain, Catherine Hull, Irene Lisbon, Helen Olds, Eleanor Pierson, Dorothy Record, Evelyn Turner, Bernice Watt, Elsie Webb, Bernice Wedekind, Irma Avansino.

Reno High School Building

Scotch Petronella—Reno School Children: Esther Asbury, Laura Asbury, Lavoylda Brinkman, Margaret Brown, Mary Casey, Geraldine Chamberlain, Ruth Curtis, Evelyn Davis, Louise Davies, Charlotte Edsall, Laloie Evans, Pauline Ferris, Natalie Frank, Muriel Holland, Hazel Hay, Benita Miles, Hattie Odermatt, Daisy Trembly, Marguerite Brown.

Irish Six-Hand Reel—Reno School Children: Natalie Byington, Helen Pike, Walter Melarkey, Helen Flanigan, Elizabeth Tingley, Leonard Tobin.

Swedish Reaping the Flax—Young ladies and gentlemen of Reno: The Misses Barber, Cahill, Carpenter, Clayton, Clark, English, Francovich, Hetchel, Harrison, McDonald, Odbert, Stoddard, Goode, Hopkins, Moody, Sharbel, White and Mesdames Aldrich and Bray. Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, Nicholl, Oakes, Pierce, Rausell, St. Clair.

[1]Lantern Slides: Dug-out Houses in Goldfield; Prospector at Rawhide.
[2]The national dances were limited in number by limited supply of dancers.

Danish Ace of Diamonds Dance—Sparks School Children: Margaret Arthur, Helen Austin, Marcella Coats, Nellie Cobb, Opal Cunningham, Cora Dawson, Jessie Emery, Muriel Follen, Nell Frances, Marie Grubnaw, Helen Hecox, Frances Shannon, Genevieve Smith, Grace Staley, Dorothy Widdeman.

Dutch Green Mill Dance—Sparks School Children: Vivian Arthur, Everett Cobb, Jack Cunningham, Helen Drummond, George Holly, Catherine Kistler, Agnes Lahr, George O'Brien, Oscar Osman, Frances Rausch, Ruth Rothery, Bertie Simpson, George Whitehead, Georgina Wolverton.

Mercury—.....

Ceres—Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

Float of the Fire of Knowledge—Delta Rho Sorority.

This scene shows the cosmopolitan character of Nevada's present population and the diversity of her interests and her culture, presaging her power for the future.

Two banners announce this scene: "Present Outlook" and "Contribution of

The Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada

Nations." A series of folk dances is given in rapid succession to picture the coming of foreigners. Each group is dressed in the national costume and shows symbolically what it has contributed to the making of the State.

Wing-footed Mercury comes with hat and staff adorned with wings and represents the ideas of invention and mining. Ceres, dressed in grain, does the same for agriculture and stock raising. Business, religious orders, fraternal societies, the press, law, individual enterprises, trade unions, state, county, city, women's clubs, boy scouts, and the schools are also represented.[1] Included in the latter is the exhibition of band music by the Stewart Indian School as also the procession of kindergarten children which indicates the rightful place of children in the present development of the State.

After a banner inscribed "Education" comes the float of the Fire of Knowledge

[1]Lantern Slides: Showing timbering of mines, large Goldfield and Reno buildings, Reno High School, modern ways of traveling, state buildings and Governor's Mansion, state officers, irrigation dam, University views, Glenbrook Bay at Lake Tahoe, and other beautiful Nevada scenery.

which is a cauldron of burning coals on a pedestal and Alma Mater in cap and gown, representing the University. While these are exhibiting in pantomime, a soloist renders the Nevada song: "To Thee We Sing, O, Silver State."

NEVADA SONG

(*Air:* Maryland, My Maryland)

To thee we sing, O, Silver State,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
October is thy natal date,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Born in the bosom of the West,
Of all the States we prize thee best,
Here life and love have richer zest,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!

From Reno to the Utah line,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Thy riches pour from many a mine,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
From Tonopah and Rhyolite,
Virginia, too, and Ely, bright,
Thy metal treasures greet the sight,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!

We love old Pioche's wondrous mines,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Panaca's lovely verdure lines,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Las Vegas, too, and Caliente,
The town where Carson pitched his tent,
Full golden are the days we've spent,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!

Goldfield and Bullfrog side by side,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Pour out their wealth in endless tide,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
We love thy deserts and thy rocks,
We love thy herds, we love thy flocks,
We love thy brooks and granite blocks,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!

Our hardy sires have filled with care,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Thy fertile vales with homesteads fair,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Thy cattle graze a thousand hills,
Rare orchards cluster round thy rills,
Thy air resounds with hum of mills,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!

So as the decades roll along,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
In plenty, peace and cheerful song,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!
Our growth in greatness may we see,
In soul and mind and body free,
May all our hearts beat time to thee,
Nevada, oh! Nevada, oh!

SCENE II—Allegorical: Nevada's Choice for the Future.

Cast of Characters:

Spirit of Future—Miss Hazel Hayes.
Water Power—.....
Agriculture—.....
Mining—.....

This scene represents the conscious choice for the future of Nevada of the permanent sources of prosperity, thus showing her growing sense of responsibility.

Water power, agriculture and mines are appropriately symbolized on separate areas of the field. Water power is represented by waterfall, agriculture by a farmer with a scythe and leading a sheep, and mining by the prospector with a pick and pan. Following a banner "Spirit of the Future" the hazy Spirit of the Future floats in and shows favor first to one and then to another of the industries. Finally she decides in favor of agriculture as the permanent source of Nevada's future prosperity, and hand in hand they glide from the scene while the Future also draws the other industries on in the rear by winning words and glances.

SCENE III—Final Review of Pageant by Columbia, Nevada and Europe

Cast of Characters:

All pageanteers.

This scene is a tribute to civilization as wrought by our Pioneers.

Columbia and Nevada and the European courts from their respective thrones review the Pageant procession as it again sweeps onto the field. It gathers around the Spirit of Civilization in the center of the field while a tribute is pronounced to the Pioneers of the State:

"Our forefathers, men of indomitable spirit and God-fearing lineage, made their habitation in California and with the home feeling strong within them gave to their new abode in the desert the name of Nevada, brought from the banks of the Yuba with their picks and their shovels. May the spirit that existed in them in the 50's and found echo in the 70's on the Comstock be an inspiration to all our lineage and may the coming cycle bring to all peace, prosperity, and happiness, by the grace of God who for fifty years has cherished the people of Nevada."

Audience and all pageanteers unite in singing with aid of band and chorus the hymn "America."[1]

[1]An attempt has been made to give the names of all pageanteers, but the list is necessarily incomplete, especially for the last episode. Many hundreds of people participated. The banners were carried by 47 boys from the public schools. A partial list of these standard bearers follows: Clarence Anderson, Morrow Anderson, Teddy Arden, Wren Baker, Del Beach, Herbert Billings, Ernest Brown, John Calhoun, Donald Church, Paul Crawford, Earl Curtis, Melvin Curtis, Herman Davis, Paul Davis, Stanley Davis, Ross Devnon, George Duborg, Homer Forrester, Myron Frank, Eli Francovich, Harold Golding, Raymond Golding, Charles Goodale, Jack Hauschild, William Johnston, Earl Lamb, George Lewis, Edwin Loder, Alva Lonfield, Clyde Lorton, William Mallory, William Merchan, Charles Patterson, Robert Ray, Vandlyn Reider, Donald Richards, Fred Share, Stephen Short, William Simpson, Arthur Snare, Charles Stewell, Elliot Taylor, Carl Webaud, Beverly Weck.

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